P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,786—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	9th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7556	E. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4262	L. M. Wibener	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5196	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5196	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7568	F. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7568	R. H. Gordon	10th "
G. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.
The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

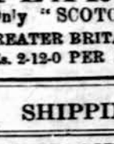
Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.
For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,313	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,149	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	A. Lova	3,878	7th Dec., 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Belica	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mocca	4,253	7th Feb. 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 675,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 22nd of each month.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 22, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	12th Dec. 1899.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	19th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boneard	13th Feb. 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—4, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut, Suttlers same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTS MOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 5th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 30th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 30th November.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th December.

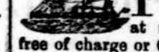
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manilla, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th November, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
D. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	5,000	7th Dec., 189

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
Available for 6 "	" 880	" 525
Available for 9 "	" 935	" 550
Available for 12 "	" 1,000	" 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 2nd Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 4,370 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on 1st proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st Nov., 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD., CHINA AND GLASS DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER'S STANDARD
DINNER SERVICES,
BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES.

GLASSWARE.

TREACHER & CO., have also a variety of other Patterns in Stock, including the best of those recently introduced.
ROCKINGHAM AND SAMIAN WARES.

WEDGEWOOD,
DOULTON, AND HARLEQUIN WARES.

COPELAND'S
NON-GRAZING CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.

New Catalogue with Coloured Plates just issued.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS, 1899.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for XMAS.

XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated ... ... at Rs. 1-0 Per pound.
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced ... ... " 1-4 "
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced ... ... " 1-8 "
XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations ... ... " 2-0 "
Plum Puddings and Mince meat pies,
English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
French and Neapolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and small Cakes prepared Daily.
Meringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Desserts.
Fresh-made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh-made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream, Nougots, Almond, Pralines, &c., &c.
Crystallized Fruits, 1me Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
Xmas and Wedding Crackers, Best and Finest Quality.
N. B.—This year our Xmas Cakes will all bear our Stamp—"F. CORNAGLIA."

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF WINES AND OILMANSTORES.

BOMBAY, 83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT. | POONA, EAST STREET, CAMP.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR

VITALISES THE SYSTEM,
RENEWS THE APPETITE,
and Imparts Vigour to the Frame. A Tonic of great merit in all cases of NERVOUS DEBILITY OVERWORK, WORRY, EXHAUSTION, &c.
Specially prepared for Indian use from the most powerful Restorative Medicines known to Science, and its great value is freely recognised.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

TRY SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC. Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. MADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

LARGEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA.
VARIETIES OF
PERFUMERY AND TOILETTE REQUISITES
FROM WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURERS, SUCH AS:—
PINAUD, PIVER, GELLE FRERES,
ROGER AND GALLET, FERD. MULHENS, AND OTHERS.

☞ COMPARE PRICES ☜

RHINE VIOLET, Rs. 1-8. PEARS SOAP, Rs. 0-12-6.
EAU DE QUININE PINAUD, Small, Rs. 1-2. Large, Rs. 2-4.
JAVA POWDER, Rs. 0-11.

Where MADAME BLANCHE will put in her APPEARANCE and DANCE-a-la-circle.

93, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

LANOWLI HOTEL.
EXCELLENT AND LOFTY SITUATION NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT FOR EUROPEANS ONLY.
For further Particulars apply MANAGER.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL,
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

FREE BY POST.

NEW CATALOGUE OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELLERY,
OPTICS,
SILVERWARE,
ELECTRO-PLATE,
PIANOFORTES,
MUSICAL BOXES,
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Phillips & Co., Limited.

PLUMS FOR STEWING.

	Rs. a.
Best quality ... Per lb.	0 8

RAISINS.

Sultans finest, loose	Per lb.	0 12
" second quality	"	0 6
Valencia, fine flavoured for puddings	"	0 8
Muscatel in bottles	Per bot.	2 4
" with Almonds	"	2 8
" in layers, loose	Per lb.	1 4

CURRANTS.

Finest selected Zante	Per lb.	0 6

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
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PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ... Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ... "	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,

LIMITED,

Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!

Speciality, New Style,

BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!

NEWEST and Best designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE

On Application To MANAGER and SECRETARY.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

NEW CLASSES at the Institute OPEN on the 4TH JANUARY, 1900. Students are particularly advised to join at the commencement of the Session.

Programme giving full particulars can be obtained from the Principal on payment of 4 annas.

ENGINEERING CLASSES.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and embraces the following.—

MAKING, WORKING, DRAWINGS of various parts of Machines.

MAKING PATTERNS from the working Drawings.

Instruction in SMITHY WORK and on all TOOLS and MACHINES used in ENGINEERING WORKSHOPS, together with general FITTING up and FINISHING of Machines.

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING.—

The course of instruction lasts for three years and includes :—

PRACTICAL WORK on the Machines in actual use in Cotton,

SPINNING and WEAVING FACTORIES,

FITTING together and ERECTING of the several Machines, WORKING THEM, making necessary changes, and practice in the selection and mixing of different Cottons.

Preparation for and Weaving of Plain and Fancy cloths.

In conjunction with both the departments there are :—

(1.) Separate classes for Machine Drawing, free-hand and to scale,

(2.) Lectures on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE.

(3.) Lectures on MACHANICS.

(4.) Lectures on SOUND LIGHT HEAT ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM as specially applicable to students attending either of the two practical departments.

Students who complete the course successfully under the conditions laid down receive the designation.

L. M. E. (LICENTIATE of MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

L. T. M. (LICENTIATE of TEXTILE MANUFACTURE.)

Subject certificates, FULL TECHNOLOGICAL CERTIFICATES, SCHOLARSHIP CERTIFICATES with their MONEY VALUE, and a GOLD MEDAL are awarded each year.

There is a Saturday afternoon Class for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

WANTED.—Owing to the appointment to Government Service of the HEAD MASTER of the Boys' School, the Honorary Secretary is prepared to receive applications with copies of testimonials, for the above post up to the 20th December, 1899. The applicant must be a PURE European and a member of the Church of England. Salary Rs. 30-1-0-350 with free quarters, partly furnished, lighting and water.

Apply
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Education Society, Byculla.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to 12 o'clock, NOON, of the 18th December, 1899, for Carting, Dammering and Shipping Boxes and Parcels which may be despatched by Rail or Sea from the Government Central Press during the three years ending 31st December, 1902. Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Superintendent. The form of agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for Carting, Dammering and Shipping Boxes and Parcels," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150 Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 23th November, 1899.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Government Central Press, up to 12 o'clock, NOON, of the 11th December, 1899, for SUPPLYING the Press for three years ending 31st December, 1902, with MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES of COUNTRY MANUFACTURE or COUNTRY PRODUCE only, of which samples can be seen on application to the Superintendent, from whom Forms of Tender can be obtained. The Form of Agreement can also be seen at the Central Press.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles to the Government Central Press," and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (50) Fifty, which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in executing the Agreement if his Tender is accepted.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government,

Bombay, 23th November, 1899.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to the Army Clothing Department, Bengal, during the year 1900-1901, or the following articles :—

1. Cloths, Serges, Flannels Putties, White and Khaki Drill, Grey Cotton, Cotton Twill, Khaki, Cotton Braid and Webbing, &c. These materials are required to be of BONA FIDE local manufacture.
2. Gold Laces, Cords, Badges, &c.
3. Leather Articles, such as Boots, Shoes, Spurstraps, &c.
4. Miscellaneous Stores, such as Coal, Spindle and Rangoon Oil, Rope, Tar, Packing cases.
5. Helmets with Khaki Drill Covers and Zinc Buttons.
6. Making of Haversacks.
7. Supply of Country Bullock Carts for the conveyance of Government Stores from the Army Clothing Department, Alipore, to places in Calcutta and its vicinity.
8. Purchase of Cloth Cuttings, Sweepings, Old Packing Materials, Hoop Iron and Waste Paper.

Tenders will be opened on the 4th of January, 1900. Any further information and forms of tenders can be obtained and sealed patterns inspected at the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

P. A. BUCKLAND, LIEUT.-COL.,
Superintendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.

Army Clothing Department, Bengal, Alipore, Calcutta, the 25th November, 1899.

REMEMBER

MADON, SONS & CO.,

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on THURSDAY, the 7th December, 1899, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. (a) (b) and (c)—Three notices from the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in respect of certain Municipal properties proposed to be acquired by the Trustees.

(b) Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting on the above notices.

2. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting approval to the lines of several roads proposed to be laid down between the two Railway lines on the north of the Matunga Station.

3. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to certain further conditions being attached to future sales of plots of Municipal land at Mint Road.

4. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding, for information, a statement of assessment of properties for the Quarter ending the 30th September 1899.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :

5. Recommending sanction to the continuance, up to the end of February 1900, of the temporary Dispensary opened for gratuitous medical relief to the poor at Dongri, the cost at Rs. 215 per mensem, being paid from Surplus Cash Balance.

6. Recommending sanction to the payment, from Surplus Cash Balance, of Rs. 380, being the amount of three unpaid bills for last year, due to Messrs. Treacher & Co. for water analysis.

7. Forwarding for information a letter from Mr. J. Leask and Colonel T. S. Weir, who report that they have, on the 18th October 1899, during office hours, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Health Officer.

8. Recommending sanction to the payment, from the Plague grant of a sum of Rs. 300 as compassionate allowance to the widow and four children of Mr. Vinayakrao Madhavrao, late Clerk in the Water Engineer's Office.

9. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting the approval of the Corporation to the Vaccination Department performing vaccine operations at Kurla on condition stated.

10. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from the Health Officer regarding the sanitary condition of the Municipal primary schools; and stating that the steps indicated by the Health Officer appear to serve all practical purposes.

11. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting the decision of the Corporation as to whether the outdoor establishment in the re-organization of the Health Department must not be looked on as permanent, and be allowed to contribute to the Pension Fund, and suggesting a provisional arrangement.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

12. Forwarding for information a letter from the Commissioner, reporting a reduction in the Bank commission on account of paying interest on Municipal debentures from the 1st January 1900.

13. Forwarding a memorandum from the Commissioner, who sends copies of a correspondence with Government regarding Stamp charges on certain loans, and recommending that due representation be made to the Government of India for the refund of and future exemption from the Stamp duties mentioned therein.

14. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to the acceptance of certain new terms proposed by Government for a plot of Government ground at the Walkeshwar Foreshore to be required for the erection of a Latrine.

15. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding four statements showing work done by the Divisional Health Officers up to the 30th September 1899.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

16. Laying down subject to confirmation by the Corporation that Mr. Krishna Bajee, acting Inspector on the unloading siding at Deonar, be also exempted, in consideration of his long service, from furnishing security.

17. Forwarding a letter from Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, Solicitors, High Court, on behalf of their client, Mr. Nowroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E., regarding the nuisance caused to their client by the engines erected near his house by the proprietors of the "Times of India" with an expression of opinion that Messrs. Nanu and Hormasji should be informed that the matter is one in which the Corporation cannot interfere.

18. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 7-3-6-3 to meet the cost of improving the existing lighting arrangements in Chikalwadi.

19. Recommending sanction to the payment from the Plague grant, of Rs. 300 as compassionate allowance to the widow of Mr. J. A. Naurice, late Sub-Inspector, Bandra Slaughter-houses.

20. Recommending sanction to the payment, from Surplus Cash Balance, of Rs. 2,334, being the estimated cost of erecting a Drinking Fountain at Two Tanks.

21. Recommending sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,10,000 and Rs. 30,000, respectively, for (1) the laying of a 21" Steel Main from Chinchpokli to the west and of Grant Road to be there connected with the existing 27" Main and thence continued to Malabar Hill with a 32" Steel Main, and (2) the laying of an additional outlet Steel Main of 32" diameter, as far as Chaupati, the cost to be met by advances from surplus loan and other balances to be subsequently adjusted against a loan to be raised for the purpose; and suggesting disposal of certain letters to the President complaining of inadequate supply of water.

22. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Forwarding a Return of Sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of October, 1899.

23. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Stating that of the members appointed by the Corporation, Mr. Nanu N. Kothare is the senior member who retires at the end of the current year under Section 39 (3) of the Bombay Municipal Act.

24. Letter from the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department—conveying to the Corporation the invitation of His Excellency the Governor to recommend to His Excellency for nomination as an Additional Member of his Council for making Laws and Regulations a person elected by the Corporation.

25. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a copy of the Rules for the improvement of insanitary houses.

26. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting that as the site on which it was proposed to construct the Chaupati Market has been notified for acquisition by the City Improvement Trust, it is impossible for him to proceed further at present.

27. Letter from the Commissioner—Submitting proposals for a Municipal Market at Suparibag Road.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect :—

28. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a transfer of Rs. 2,850 to meet an excess due to the employment of 50 additional Biggaries for the unloading work at Deonar.

29. Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner, regarding the removal of an existing privy and the construction of a two-chamber Latrine on the water-carriage system at the Bazar Gate Police Station, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,660 for the works proposed, on condition that an enhanced rental calculated at 5 per cent on the total outlay be paid by Government for the Police Station.

30. Forwarding a letter from Mr. Shapurji Jamsetji Daji and the Commissioner's report thereon with connected correspondence, with an expression of opinion that the Municipal land therein referred to, situated near the B, B, & C. I. Railway Station at Dadar, should be leased to Mr. Shapurji Jamsetji Daji if he accepts the conditions mentioned by the Commissioner.

31. Forwarding a letter from Mr. Lalshankar Harprasad, Secretary, Grain Merchant's Association, requesting that orders may be issued for not applying the grain exported by rail from Bombay the rule under which Imputation marks have to be entered in the form for the refund of Town Duty, and the Revenue and Refund Officer's report thereon, with an expression of opinion that the Committee of the Association be furnished with a copy of the report and informed that no change in the Rules seems necessary.

32. Recommending sanction to an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance, of Rs. 322-2-0, for the payment of the compassionate allowance sanctioned to the widow of Mr. Padmaker T. Lele, late Clerk in the Chief Accountant's Office.

33. Forwarding a letter from Mr. Nadirsha H. E. Sukhia, regarding an alleged waste of water, with the recommendation that it be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

34. Recommending sanction to the writing off, from the Water Works Stock Account, of Rs. 54-11-10, being the difference between the sale proceeds (Rs. 102-12-0) and the book value (Rs. 156-12-0) of a 32" Cast-iron Pipe.

35. Notice of Motion from Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail—That the Corporation are of opinion that before granting sick leave to Municipal employes in Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner should insist upon the production of a certificate from the Municipal Medical Examiner. 2. That the Standing Committee be requested to frame rules to the above effect under Section 81 of the Municipal Act.

36. Notice of Motion from Mr. K. N. Wadya—That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the narrow lane known as Maroti Lane in the Fort Ward, and he be requested to inform the Corporation if he has acquired a set-back near a Mahomedan prayer-house in the said lane, and, if he has not, whether he means to acquire it in the future, or it can still be acquired under the Act if it is so ordered; and whether it is a fact that permission has been asked for and granted for erecting a high tower by the side of the said prayer-house in spite of the protest of the inhabitants of the locality.

37. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvements of the City of Bombay, held on the 7th November 1899.

38. Letter from the Commissioner—Reporting the number of additional carts that will be necessary and the cost thereof for expediting the removal of road detritus and the cleansing of side drains during the monsoon.

39. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to declare the expenses incurred by the Municipality in the work of treating sanitary fittings at premises Nos. 175–181, Abdul Rehman Street, to be improvement charges under Section 494 of the Municipal Act.

40. Letter from the Commissioner—Suggesting the naming as originally proposed by him, of certain streets adjoining the Sassoon Dock.

41. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee's Meeting held on the 8th November 1899.

42. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Bombay Improvement Trust's Street Schemes for streets (i) in Sion and Mahim Sections of F and G Wards and in the Sion Section of F Ward.

43. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the question of adopting the Meter system in connection with the disribution of water in the City.

44. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to draw up a representation to Government regarding Liquor License Fees.

45. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1898-99 and the Report of the Municipal Auditors for the same period, together with a Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

46. Memorandum from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceeding of the Bombay Improvement Board's Special meeting held at Agripada on the 9th November 1899.

47. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the desirability and stability of the works proposed to be done at Filter No. 2 of the Bhandarwada Reservoir for prevention of leakage.

48. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting the decision of the Corporation as to whether they wish to have only general plans and estimates with approximate estimates of cost, or whether they require detailed plans and estimates, of the scheme for the improvement of the Fort District, A Ward.

49. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding a letter from the Commissioner, who recommends the acquisition of certain land on Ripon Road, Agrirada, proposed to be built on by Mr. Hassanali Mulla Hakimji, with the recommendation that sanction be given to the acquisition of the land at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,670, and to the expenditure being defrayed from savings in the allotment provided in the 22 1-4 lakhs loan for storm-water drains in Mahalaxmi and Souther Roads and Cumballa and Gaiddar Streets.

50. Letter from the Commissioner—Referring to page 43 of the Plague Report for 1899 for information as to what steps he has taken to popularize M. Haffkine's Anti-plague prophylactic inoculation.

51. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding copy of a Report from Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksy, in regard

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—*Ctd.*

to the treatment of plague cases at the Arthur Road Hospital with Professor Lustig's Serum during October 1899.

52. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding a report from the Executive Engineer as to certain insanitary Chawls at the junction of DeLisle and Carroll Roads and Elphinstone and Purbhadevi Roads.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

53. From Mr. Sundernath D. Khote—That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances which resulted in a considerable deficiency during the last fortnight or so in the water-supply throughout the town, and to report as to what steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence thereof in the future.

54. From Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed—(1) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report how many bursts or other accidents have occurred in and outside the City to our mains within the last two months. (2) The cause of these accidents. (3) If there is any likelihood of any more accidents occurring in the near future, and what precautions are taken to prevent these accidents and to minimise the grave distress which prevails in the City on such occasions. (4) How long after the accident occurred at Grant Road near Two Tanks the Water Engineer came to know about it. (5) Was it not possible to repair the break earlier than it was done? (6) What would have been the means of water-supply in that part of the City which suffered from scarcity of water on account of the accident in case there was a big fire?

55. From Mr. Mummohundas Ramji—That the Commissioner be requested to report the cause and nature of bursts in the Water Main during the Diwali Holidays; and also to report whether it was due to the neglect of duty by Municipal employes, and if so, to name them.

56. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—That the Commissioner be requested to obtain, and place before the Corporation, a report from the Executive Engineer as to whether any building in the City were commenced during the last five years in anticipation of Municipal sanction.

57. From Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna—That Mr. Nanu Narayan Kothare be re-elected a member of the Joint Schools Committee.

58. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—That the Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Executive Engineer on the leakage of underground water mains in the City and its extent.

59. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—That the Commissioner be requested to obtain a report from the Revenue and Audit Officer as to the objections, if any, to the application of Rule XI of the Town Duty Refund Rules to exports by rail.

60. From Mr. Cowasji Hormasji—That the Corporation do vote an Address of Welcome to Sir Stafford Northcote, the Governor elect of Bombay. 2. That a Committee be appointed to draft the Address. 3 That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Committee to sanction the outlay for illuminating the Address and for a Silver Casket to contain it.

61 From Mr Accacio G Viegas—That a Committee be appointed to report in consultation with the Commissioner as to the advisability of having an establishment of our own for the collection of Town Duties.

62. From Mr. Hormusji Shapurji Vakil—That the Commissioner be requested to stay execution of the Notices served upon the owners or occupiers of houses in Bombay for the so-called Improvements thereof until the result of the Resolution passed by the Corporation on the 23rd November 1899 as to the survey of the whole City is submitted to and considered by the Corporation.

63. From Mr. Accacio G. Viegas—That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation every six months if any new milch cattle or Buffalo-stables in crowded localities (naming them) of the City have been licensed.

By order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary,

Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 28th November 1899.

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NEW SEASON'S STOCK of Travelling Trunks, Gladstone Bags, Kit Bags, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Bags, Suit Cases, Brief and Wide Opening Bags, Lowest Cash Prices.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Hunting, Yachting, Cycling, Running Views and Native Characters from One to Eight annas each.—CRIFTON and Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

WANTED, a good European PRACTICAL MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, with experience of general engineering and constructional iron work, for a large Engineering Works in Bombay. State experience, age and salary. Apply "No. 74," care of this paper.

WANTED, a MIDWIFE and NURSE, from the middle of December.—Apply stating terms and Qualifications to "No 70," care of this Office.

AMENDED SCHEME.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS have amended their New Scheme of Membership of their Bombay Art Photographic Salon. For full particulars please apply to the Manager, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Fort.

VIENNA TIFFINS and DINNER, FREE COUPONS for New Year Presents, issued from the 1st Decr., 1899. Particulars at the VIENNA RESTAURANT, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Khiri, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

MATHERAN and DEOLALI.—BUNGALOWS TO LET, Large and Small, fully furnished, Monthly or for Season, Rent very moderate. Apply to H. N. LORD, MATHERAN.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A spacious well-furnished BUNGALOW, at Malabar Hill. Apply, care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FLOWER BOQUETS, for presentation on WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and other festive occasion. Also splendid Flower Baskets. Apply to BOHMUJEE ARDESHER DUBASH, Floral Artist and Decorator, Girgaum.

THE Giant Patent PHŒNIX with 48 Harmonium Steel Reeds and 6 Metal

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Fund are requested to pay their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the account of above Fund into the Bank of BOMBAY or to the UNDERSIGNED.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCALDAS TEJPAL,
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
FAZALBHOY VISHRAM,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st December 1899, the branch Railway from BIRUR to SHIMOGA will be OPENED for all kinds of Traffic.

Trains will run on that Section to the following timings :—

READ FROM BOTTOM.		Stations.		READ FROM TOP.	
Timings.				Timings.	
H.	M.			H.	M.
17	20	A Birur D		8	15
13	45	D Shimoga A		11	23

W. M. STEUART,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 23rd Nov., 1899.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING)
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.
TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR FROM 1st APRIL, 1900.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on THURSDAY, 30th November, 1899, Sealed Tenders for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPER, English and Indian Manufacture required by the Company for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections, for delivery at Bombay.

2. Forms of Tenders giving full particulars of requirements and conditons on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two), for each Form. Samples are available for inspection at this Office, Parel.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway and R.-M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees 1,000 (one thousand), in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. R'iway Company.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more Items from any tender without reference to the other items and the tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEORGE K. SPENCER,
Acting Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th November, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 6th December, 1899.

TENDERS for the Contract for a term of 5 years for Landing from Ships, stacking at the Company's Wharf, and Loading direct or from stacks into wagons all consignments of FUEL and other SUNDRY STORES arriving in consignments for the Company's use, as also weighing and delivering into Boats, Carts or Trucks, when called upon, old material such as Rails, Cast and Wrought Iron Scrap, &c.

FORMS OF TENDER.—These must be made on the Company's authorized form, which can be had on application and payment of Rs. 5 to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel. Forms, with rates quoted in the space provided must be returned addressed to the AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY in a sealed cover prescribed, TENDER FOR LANDING CONTRACT and accompanied in a seperate cover by Rs. 1,000 as a guarantee of good faith and fulfilment of the ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT failing which, the said amount will be forfeited.

DEPOSIT.—The successful Tenderer, on signing the ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, will be required to deposit with the Company the sum of Rs. 10,000 as Security.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Stores, Parel, 25th November, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest :—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50	28		16
With Single Temple 50	24		16
With Cur 50	24		16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50	24		16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :

18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
OVER MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., (Auctioneers.)

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,295
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,140
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	6 p.c.	90
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }		{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	30
Charter Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry....	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	590
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.....	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	455

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Ahmedabad. Advantage..	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	9	225
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345			Nil	28
Assur Verjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Ballary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co....	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,500	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	400
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ld	650	1,800	1,000	10 per ct.	1,000
Central India..	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	520
Coimbatore S. and W.....	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	460xd
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	600
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	300
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Hindustan ...	575	1,000	1,000	Nil	265
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	50	500
Hope Mills.....	500	1,000	1,000	30	450
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	150
Indian Manfg...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld..	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	500
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	25	460xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jeewraj Bailoo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	425
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	150
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Madras Unlimited	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000
Mahalaxmee...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,740
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	50
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,360
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	120
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	20
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld),	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	570
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	530
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	655
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,550
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	345
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	240
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	140
Star of India ..	1,000	500	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	530
Sassoon and Alliance			500	dvdRs 20	200
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co ...	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills.	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	20
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	16
Bhowanagger City Press & Manfg. Co.Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	75
Breuls Canpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	180xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,350
English Press and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	510
Harvey and Sahapathy ..	450	450	500	dvd Rs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	133xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld ...	300	500	500	53	55
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	60
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	395
Munmar M....	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Berar.....	00	500	500	dvd Rs50	460
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	240
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20	340xd
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1,800
Sora b Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	310
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart.....	...	000	...	Rs 80	850

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 5h, 21m. High water, 7-52m, 9-18s. Low water, 2-0m., 2-25s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Albert Press Company, Dalal Street, 3 p.m.
Anthropolgical Society of Bombay.
Reception to Professor Ladd at Mr. J. N. Tata's.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Portuguese Gun boat s. s. Bengo entered the dock yesterday. The steamers Godawari, Setos and India left the dock on Monday and the s. s. Mahanadi yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Chusan and Crewe Hall entered the dock on Monday and Zamania yesterday. The s. s. Ujina left the dock on Monday.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Sanitary Ordinances by ancient India, Part II, by Rao Bahadur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar.

THE STAR OF INDIA MILLS.—An adjourned meeting of the Star of India Mills, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office, Church Gate Street, when Mr. Shapurjee B. Bharucha presided. On the motion of Mr. Rustomjee M. Engineer, seconded by Dr. Pinto, it was resolved that the meeting be further adjourned for six months, that is, till the 28th May 1900.

DANGER OF STEPPING IN THE DARK.—Ramdayal Trilopnath, a Purdesee mendicant of Cooria, aged about fifteen years, was on Monday last admitted into the J. J Hospital, suffering from burns on both his legs, caused by stepping into a chunam kiln, while he was walking away in the dark from the Maroti Temple at Cooria on the 28th instant.

A CASE WITHDRAWN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Revenue Judge heard the case in which Mr. Jugmohundas Shamuidas Raghunathdas, a landlord, appealed against the land assessment made by the Collector of Bombay in respect of six pieces of land situated at Mahim, Mr. Kothare, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. The plaint stated that the plaintiff had paid land assessment at the rate of one pie per square yard for a long time; but the Collector had, by a notice dated the 24th August last, enhanced the rate at six pies per square yard. Mr. Kothare, in applying for leave to withdraw the suit under section 373 of the Civil Procedure Code, said the Government had withdrawn the notices given for the enhancement of the assessment. The application was granted.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Bartley charged Bhagwandas Jamnadas and nine other speculators and brokers with disorderly behaviour on the 27th instant. Inspector Bartley stated that the accused were among a crowd of about fifty speculators, in Government paper, who had assembled in the Humum Street, shouting out at the top of their voice and otherwise causing obstruction to the traffic, which was generally heavy in that part of the town. The accused were fined Rs. 5 each.—Another batch of ten speculators, headed by Mangaldas Hiralal, was charged by Constable Sullivan with committing a similar offence on Monday at Shaik Memon Street and Kalkadevi Road. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 5 each.

FATALLY INJURED BY A LIFT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Kondia Rama, a Hindu lad, aged about twelve years, son of a cultivator who resides at Hoosein street. The deceased was employed in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mill, at Churney Road, Girgaum. On the morning of the 3rd instant, Gainoo Harri, a labourer employed in the roving department on the ground floor of the mill, heard the hydraulic lift ascending and the deceased screaming in it. Gainoo went and informed the mucaddum of his department. The latter went to the lift and saw deceased lying in it in an unconscious state, with both his jaws smashed and a large wound at the back of the head. The boy was removed from the lift and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had received a compound fracture of the right side of the lower jaw and a lacerated wound on either sides of the lips, cutting through the whole thickness of the cheeks. He had also a dislocation and fracture of the left side of the lower jaw. The whole of the margin of the right side half of the upper jaw was fractured and the teeth of the same loosened. The same injury occurred to the margin of the right half of the lower jaw with a complete removal of the teeth on that side. There was also a flap wound, at the back of the head exposing the bone. The lad steadily improved under treatment until the 20th instant, when fever set in and he died on Monday. It was stated in evidence that there was a written notice stuck up in the mill, forbidding all employes going up or down in the lift except six men, who were allowed to do, but not without having a liftman in charge of it. It was surmised that deceased, who was employed in the ring department on the first floor, got into the lift during the absence of the liftman and put it in motion. The lift began to ascend and when it reared the second floor, deceased's head came between the frame-work of the lift and the beam of the second floor and was crushed. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the deceased died from multiple injuries caused by using the mill lift against orders and without having a liftman in charge of it.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.
SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th November, 1899.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on Thursday 30th inst. at 7 a.m. sharp. Dress—Marching order.
2. Members who have not yet drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery, are requested to do so without delay.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIKUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th November, 1899.

1. The Battalion will parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground at 4-45 p.m. on Saturday next the 2nd December for Commanding Officer's Parade.
2. There will be Company drill for "F" Co. at St Mary's College, Nesbit Road, this evening, at 8-15 p.m.
3. The programme of Athletic Events open to members of the Corps to be held in connection with the Cycling Club Sports on the 11th, 12th and 13th January, are with Officers Commanding Companies and may be seen at Head-quarters.
4. There will be Company Drill for D Company at 5-0 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) at the Government Telegraph Quarters, Waudby Road.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th November, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-morrow (Thursday :—
No 1 Co (Town Hall Compound)
At 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters)
At 8-45 p.m., 40 Pr R M L Gun Drill.
2. Leave of absence from the 1st December 1899 to be 5th January 1900 has been granted to Gr A J Herbert.
3. The following member having resigned has been struck of the strength of the Reserve List.—No. 194 Gr D Wilson.
4. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday the 2nd December, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proood to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Taret practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
No. 2 Sub-division of each Company is detailed to take first relief.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday 29th November, 1899.
Vigil Saint Andrew Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong—Choral—Hymns 403, and 324.
Thursday 30th November.
Saint Andrew's Day.
6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Hymns 403, 315, ad 324.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. JOHN THE EVENGELIST, COLABA.
Afghan Memorial Church.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-30 p.m.—Evensong.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Festival of St. Andrew, Apostle and Martyr.
Thursday, 30th November.
7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

DEFAMING A STATION MASTER AND A SIGNALLER.

IMPERATRIX VS. GAWARALI MIR MAGBULALI.

THE accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. V. B. Vadekar, first class magistrate of Ahmednagar, who, in March last, convicted him of defamation in two instances, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 for each of the offences, or in default to suffer one month's simple imprisonment for each of the offences. On appeal to Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, the convictions were confirmed, but the sentence was reduced in one instance only to a fine of Rs. 30, or in default simple imprisonment for ten days. Mr. Murzban, with Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the accused; and the Goverment Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was a hundekari at the Nagar Railway station, his duty being to get sheep, goats, bones, skin's, and other goods belonging to merchants, which were intended to being despatched by rail to other places, loaded in waggons, signing for the owners consignment notes in respect to such animals or goods, which were prepared at the railway station, and bringing to the owners railway receipt for the goods or animals thus despatched; for all of which he was remunerated by the merchants paying him ten annas per waggon. Of these ten annas, the accused used to pay five annas to the hamals whom he employed on the loading work, appropriating to himself the remaining five annas. Some four years ago he was stopped from doing this work, which was given to the badged coolies doing parcel work at the station. As this work continued to be done by the badged coolies, the accused sent two petitions in writing, one to the General Traffic Manager and the other to the Assistant District Traffic Superintendent of the Dhond Manmar Line, in which it was stated that the station master and the head signaller used to extort one rupee from the butchers for one waggon, &c. In consequence of the petitions, Mr. Lambert, Assistant District Traffic Superintendent, instituted on enquiry into the conduct of Mr. Roane, the station master, and Mahomed Khan, head signaller, and reported the result to the General Traffic Manager, who, on Mr. Roane's application, granted him permission to clear his character by prosecuting the accused for defamation. Hence the complaint of Mr. Roane, the station master. The head signaller also lodged a complaint against the accused. The accused pleaded not guilty. The statement made by him in the petition to Mr. Lambert was, he said, true; and he denied having sent the petition to the General Traffic Manager, and claimed protection under exceptions 1, 8, and 9 to section 499 of the Penal Code. The accused having confessed to have made the statement in the petition to Mr. Lambert, the magistrate said the points for determination were :—(1.) Did the accused make the statement intending to harm; or knowing or having reason to believe that the imputation would harm the reputation of the complainant? (2.) Is the accused entitled to claim protection under exceptions 1, 8, or 9 to section 499 of the Penal Code? On those points the magistrate found against the accused. The accused could not claim protection under exception 1, because the imputation made on the character of both the complainants was not made for the public good. Accused did not base his imputation on any evidence, but made it recklessly and indiscreetly. The accused was wanting in good faith when he made the statement, and he could not seek protection under exceptions 8 or 9. The magistrate convicted him and sentenced him as mentioned above.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the application.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

CONTRACT FOR GRAIN.

HIS LORDSHIP disposed of three suits instituted by Dewraj Tokersy and others, carrying on business as grain merchants and commission agents, against Sewjee Liladhur, Meghraj Bhajee, and others, and Nursey Bhajee and others, are carrying on business as grain merchants. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendants did not appear. The suits were brought to recover the balance of amounts due under agreements. In the suit against Sewjee Liladhur, the sum of Rs. 2,143 was claimed with interest and costs. In that against Meghraj Bhajee and others the claim was for Rs. 4,500 with interest and costs, and in the suit against the third set of defendants, Nursey Bhajee and others Rs. 2,524-6-3 was claimed with interest. After Dewjee Tokersy had given evidence in support of the claims of his firm, his lordship passed decree for the amounts claimed.

INTEREST AT TWENTY-FOUR PER CENT.

TULKA AMRA VS. RAGHUNATH MAKUND.

Mr. Kirkpatrick appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Davar for the defendant, applied that the matter should be heard at a later date, as the suit was in respect of a promissory note on which interest at the rate of 24 per cent. had been charged. Mr. Kirkpatrick objected to the postponement as he was prepared to prove his case, and did not think that a person like the defendant who was a well known litigant in the court, could be said to have been imposed upon by Marwaris. After hearing counsel, his lordship declined to fix the hearing for a later date, and after recording the evidence of Tulka Amra passed a decree in plaintiff's favour for Rs. 3,548 with interest and costs.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.

THE second of the entertainments in aid of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, was given on Monday evening. The first entertainment consisted of a series of tableaux vivants representing incidents in the life of Mary Queen of Scots, and took place on Saturday evening. A full account of the performance appeared in our Monday's issue. Monday evening's programme included the performance by the pupils of a comedy entitled "Pride and Humility" which took the house by storm. It was followed by another and very pretty piece of music entitled "Concert the the Birds" an original Convent production. The melody of the several birds, the touching cry of the cuckoo, and, above all, the inimitable little cock crowing, mingled with the warbling of the canaries was a delightful ending to a most pleasant evening's entertainment.

Saturday's performances was presided over by his Grace, Dr. Dalhoff, the Archbishop of Bombay, who was supported by the very Rev. Father Hoene, S.J., the present Rector of St. Xavier's College, and on Monday, by the very Rev. Father Bruder, S.J., the Vicar-General of the Archdiocese, supported by the very Rev. Father Waldmann, S.J., the Father-Minister of St. Mary's College.

The beauty of the Tableaux and of the Comedy were enhanced by the very pretty theatre, which the Sisters have now built for their pupils.

The report of the Convent School for 1899 states :—In offering the annual report of our school for the year 1899, we have the pleasure of announcing to our kind friends and benefactors that they will not be detained this evening through any delay caused by the distribution of prizes as they will be given privately this year on the 11th December, after which the school will close for the Christmas holidays and reopen on the 9th January, 1900. The Inspection of our schools, both European and English teaching, took place early in September, and we are glad to say the Government Inspector's report was very good. The great increase of applications especially to the Orphanage, many of which, even with offer of moderate payment, had to be refused made it necessary to provide additional buildings. To defray the expenses of these and other contemplated alterations and of various sanitary improvements we resorted this year to paying entertainments in order thus to be helped by a generous public, and the many kind friends of the establishment.

During the year there has, with the blessing of God, been very little sickness in the Institution, except some sore throats and mumps during the cold season.

We offer our best thanks to the many friends and benefactors of the establishment and especially to Mr. Callaghan, of Igatpuri, who offered to defray the expenses of the painting of the scenes, besides subscribing Rs. 500 towards the erection of a wall to the west of the Convent compound; likewise Mr. Vaz, of Colaba, and Mr. M. H. Muckba, who contributed Rs. 100 each for the same purpose; the latter gentleman also gave a treat to the children during the year.

In conclusion, our best thanks are due to Dr. D'Monte, who not only visits the institution gratis and very promptly when required, but also helps us in other ways.

THE *Reichsanzeiger* states that on the formation of a branch of the Navy League at Konigsberg being brought to the notice of the Emperor, his Majesty sent a telegram to Herr Bismarck, the president, expressing the hope that, with the aid of the German Navy League, he would be successful in convincing the German people more and more of the necessity of having a strong fleet which would be able to protect its interests. His Majesty added that it had given him especial pleasure to learn that the agricultural population of East Prussia, struggling though it was for the most part with difficulties, was ready with a joyful heart to make a sacrifice when the weal of the whole Fatherland was at stake.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A REMEDY AGAINST FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A terrible famine has now come upon the land and many more are sure to come in the future. Government may do its best; but it can practically do very little by way of alleviating the sufferings of the poor. Most of the famines are not famines of money but famines of corn, and so long as Government will not do anything to keep the corn in the country and prevent it from being exported, relief works and semi-gratuitous relief and all those things cannot be of much practical value. It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that without a reasonable policy of localising corn, initiated by the people and supported by Government, no measures against famine will be of far-reaching effect. As for Government their policy of non-interference in trade, in corn even in famine times, is settled and declared. It is the people alone who may do anything in the matter.

Is there any feasible scheme by which even when the crops fail a store of corn may be ensured for the people to tide over the days of scarcity? The answer must be in the positive.

The following a is rough sketch of a scheme which, or any thing like which, ought to secure the desired end mentioned above.

Every village in the country should have its own store of the staple corn of the province. This store should be raised by requi

TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER, 1899,
AT 5 P.M.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF ONE OF THE GREATEST WONDERS OF THE 19TH CENTURY.
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE.

25 Films will be shown in this performance! 25.
The largest number ever shown of an evening!

These PICTURES are life-like and life-size, and are very vivid, clear, and humorous.

The latest SCIENTIFIC wonder of the age!
The whole of the THEATRE lit up with Electric Light.

PIANO and VIOLIN MUSIC throughout the Performance.

DOORS OPEN at 5, and the Performance begins at 5-45 P.M., sharp.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1 and Ans. 8.

N. B.—This EXHIBITION had to be shown by Lime Light on the last occasion, owing to the Electric Light Engine having all of a sudden stopped working. Greater expenses have, however, been incurred to secure a better Engine for the ensuing show, which, be it noted, takes place at the TIVOLI instead of the Gaiety Theatre, as was held before; and Passholders of the last occasion are requested to exchange their Passes for Tickets and secure their seats at Messrs. Kanjimull Bhagwandas and Co., Jewellers, next to Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., where the plan will be laid open till 3 p.m., on the day of the Performance; otherwise admittance will only be allowed if seats are available on such Passes being presented at the Door.

This is the best and the only resort of its kind for innocent mirth and amusement of children and family parties.

Many first rate seats still available in all classes.

COME ONE COME ALL!

W. TREVOR,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.

Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.

A

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCKMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S

NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,

ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.

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Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office,

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the 'First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
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BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

CONSOLS continued in London at 102 3-4 yesterday. French Rents declined 1-4 per cent, to 100 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·26 1-2 fcr. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 111, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £64 5-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 5 1-2 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 5 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York 3-8 cent, at 58 3-4 cents per oz with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent higher, at 4·86 dollars.

Linseed was quoted at 48 3 4s. per 416lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-32d. in the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday, to 4 9-32d.; and American Arrivals were higher to a like extent, in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. per lb. for November, and 4 3-64d. for March-April delivery. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, including 100 bales Surats; and the Imports 7,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The Manchester market was steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent in New York yesterday, to 7 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures 2 points, both for February and May, at 7·54 and 7·60 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 82,000 bales.

Our local cotton market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought 150 bales Khandesh at Rs. 193; and the Mills, 200 Morbi at Rs. 185, 100 Kharanja at Rs. 186, 1,000 Bengal at Rs. 177 to Rs. 178, 150 Dhulia at Rs. 195, 100 Oomrawattee at Rs. 185. "Good" Broach, for March-delivery, was quoted at Rs. 212 1-2 per candy; "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 178 1-2; "Good" Bhownaggur, for May, at Rs. 195.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet but steady and unchanged.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,899	bales.
Wheat	4,473	cwts.
Linseed	1,699	,,
Rapeseed	856	,,
Gingellyseed	19,014	,,
Poppyseed	1,102	,,
Rice	21,994	,,

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Bank demand was bought by the bazaar; and a moderate amount of merchants' Bills was reported. Rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8d. per Rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	,,
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs	172 1-4	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been quiet at 96 3-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 96 7-16 for the Settlement, and 92, nominal, for threes.

SHARES.—Morarjee Goculdass Mill are Rs. 50 higher Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Rs. 50; Treacher and Co., Rs. 5. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 5, to Rs. 1,295 per share.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th November, 1899, on 51·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,600	3,300	..	6,900
Or per mile of Railway	66	61	..	127
For previous 18 week of half-year.	62,544	86,994	..	149,538
Total for 19 weeks.	66,144	90,294	..	156,438
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do.	..	..	..	..
Total to corresponding date do.	..	..	..	..

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 11th November, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	988	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	45,573	60,497	..	14,924	65,803	..
Goods	97,479	85,456	11,023	..	2,82,851	..
Other earnings	6,345	5,056	..	1,711	20,845	..
Total for week	1,49,397	1,55,009	..	5,612	..	..
Aggregate	23,80,672	21,11,373	..	..	3,69,299	..

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th November 1899, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	10,000	30	13,030
Or per mile of Railway	21	71	..	92
For previous 17 weeks of half-year.	57,511	2,40,480	2,545	3,00,536
Total for 18 weeks	60,511	2,50,480	2,575	3,13,566
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,436	15,090	472	19,028
Per mile of Ry. do.	25	107	3	135
Total to corresponding date do.	63,215	2,65,389	2,823	3,31,467

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 5,998
Do to date ..... ,, 17,841

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th November, 1899, on 1,645·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	90,000	3,99,000	7,000	4,95,000
Or per mile of Railway	55	242	4	301
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	18,17,020	53,82,352	1,29,494	73,28,866
Total for 18 weeks	19,07,020	57,80,352	1,36,494	78,23,866
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,20,953	2,13,760	6,596	3,41,299
Per mile of Ry do.	72	128	4	204
Total to corresponding date do.	21,46,610	31,29,756	1,21,295	58,97,661

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,53,701
Do. to date ..... ,, 19,26,205

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th November 1899, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	...	600
Or per mile of Railway	17	18	...	35
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	6,292	3,997	27	10,416
Total for 18 weeks	6,592	4,297	27	11,016
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	321	185	7	513
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	11	..	30
Total to corresponding date do.	5,438	3,363	47	8,848

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 87
Ditto to date ..... ,, 2,168

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SANBOLLE—SHANAHAN—November 15, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Ajmere, by the Rev Fr Pius, O S F C, Jean G Sanbolle, of Sambalpur, C P, to Claire Mary, daughter of the late M Shanahan, Esq. of Mount Abu, Rajputana.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1899.

OUR London correspondent sends us an important announcement that will wake the echoes of the political world, far and wide, and may have grand ulterior consequences. The creation of a powerful Particular Service Squadron of Cruisers, to proceed in a week to Gibraltar, where other Cruisers and a battleship will also rendezvous, may well excite speculation as to the reasons for such a demonstration, and its possible results in arousing the active antagonism of the Powers that may deem their interests threatened by it. Something of the kind has been freely spoken of, from time to time, when difficulties in South Africa seemed to accumulate. The most probable explanation is that the rumoured intention of Russia to acquire possession of Ceuta on the African coast, opposite Gibraltar, and the large military preparations in Algeria, not at all in proportion to their ostensible purpose of punishing the Tuaregs and other disturbers of the peace, have been deemed by the Foreign Office to require a display of exceptional naval strength in the Western Mediterranean. No apprehension need be entertained that the Powers in question will retort in kind and send cruisers and battleships to Ceuta,—that would not be playing the game. We shall probably have new developments of Russian activity in Northern China, symptoms of which have already made themselves felt. And we shall have the *Times'* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphing alarming accounts of the preparations being made at Khusk to prolong the Russia railway system to Herat and take military possession of that important city. These will be counters in the game; they will not necessarily mean war in the immediate future.

GENERAL HILDYARD'S well-considered operations against seven hundred mounted Boers, who occupied Beacon Hill, threatening his communications, has earned the commendation of Sir Redvers Buller, who is not lavish of praise. With a force considerably larger than that of the enemy, General Hildyard, after some sharp fighting, compelled the Boers to retire. His losses were trifling—fourteen killed and fifty wounded. A subsequent movement to intercept the enemy, when retiring on Estcourt, was opportune; and, being coincident with the advance of General Barton from the Mooi River, has resulted in the re-opening of communications with Estcourt. Some cavalry has been landed at Durban and one difficulty in the way of General Clery's advance is thereby removed. General Buller is at Pietermaritzburg, and will doubtless direct the future operations. General Joubert is gradually retiring—it is somewhat oddly said by the Governor of Natal—"on Ladysmith," just as if that were a position in the occupation of his own troops. We shall probably hear of interesting developments around that position in the next few days. On the western frontier General Gatacre was preparing to advance yesterday. The Boers are south of Stormberg. To the Admiralty we are indebted for the first list of casualties on the British side yet forthcoming. It is, of course, confined to the losses of the Naval Brigade, which were lamentably heavy. In addition to the officers already reported as killed or wounded, we now learn that a midshipman and ten petty officers and men were killed, thirteen petty officers and seamen, and seventy-six marines, were wounded, the total casualties numbering 105. We do not know the original strength of the Brigade, which, however, being drawn from the crews of two or three Cruisers, could not well have amounted to more than 300 men, if so many. No Commander would reduce the effective strength of his crew to a point that would place them at a disadvantage if suddenly called upon to clear decks for action. If we place the strength of the Brigade at even four hundred men, more than one-fourth of them were killed or wounded. The Admiralty will not view with approval or complacency the action of Lord Methuen in sending this picked body of highly-trained seamen—skilled not only in gunnery, but in torpedo-practice, the management of electrical contrivances of the elevation and discharge of guns, and much else to charge up-hill against Boers occupying a position in which their skill in handling the rifle would have an excellent opportunity for display. The Naval authorities have always viewed with dislike expeditions of Naval contingents into distant interiors, where they may be exposed to unknown risks. And with good reason. The seamen of Her Majesty's fleet to-day cannot be replaced by hiring men at the nearest British port. They are the result of long and patient and very practical training. Infantry men can be obtained, in tens of thousands, by the simple process of calling out the Militia reserves. The reserves of the Navy are far more limited. Blue-jackets should not be thrown away on storming positions which, captured or let alone, can have no influence on the result of the campaign. The Queen, while congratulating the Brigade on its splendid gallantry, mourns its heavy losses. It is to be noted that the War Office seemed as reluctant as Lord Methuen to state the number killed and wounded at Grasspan. It is only as we go to press that our London correspondent is able to wire us that the casualties at Grasspan were 197. Of these the hardly-used and misused Naval Brigade furnished more than half—a flagrant disproportion, especially when taking count of the specialised aptitudes of the men, as different from those of the infantry of the column as could well be imagined. Everyone will share the satisfaction felt in Lord Methuen's Camp when the 17th Lancers returned, after a long internal, none the worse for their attempt to stop or ride down the 2,000 Boers retiring from Grasspan. There was a general apprehension that their fate might have been that experienced by a squadron of the 19th Hussars under somewhat similar circumstances. It is running a serious risk to send some five hundred cavalry to stop or cut down a couple of thousands of excellent marksmen. The Lancers did not lose their heads, and only lost one or two men. The relieving column is still some distance from Modder River, where the Boers have decided to make their final effort to arrest its progress to Kimberley. The garrison of the Diamond City must have ceased to have any anxiety as to its deliverance within a week, or ten days at the outside. It is to be noted that the *Times*, probably to prepare public opinion, urged the immediate mobilisation of a sixth division, that would constitute the second Army Corps which Lord Wolseley stated he would have ready, if necessary. The Commander-in-Chief no longer under-estimates the numbers or the fighting capacity of the Boers. He has, at length, recognised that they are "formidable and determined." The sixth division is to be immediately mobilised for service in South Africa and will take a good deal of beating. Two Army Corps will be at work a little after Christmas.

THE Viceroy's visit to Bhopal was the occasion of a graceful exchange of compliments between His Excellency and the remarkable Sovereign of that interesting State. The Rulers of Bhopal have always had a very friendly feeling towards the British Government. The late Begum distinguished herself by faithful services to the Government of India during the Mutiny. Throughout her career she maintained the same deep loyalty to the Imperial Power. But that was not her only claim to fame. As an administrator she displayed great ability and ruled her State with signal success. In her loyalty to the British Crown, and in her high administrative qualities, she has been worthily succeeded by her daughter, Shah Jehan, the present Begum. For thirty years Her Highness has exercised an enlightened rule, under which her State has made continuous progress. It is not too much to say that many of the Native States have followed the lead of Bhopal in important changes. The cost of the Bhopal State Railway, which came to fifty lakhs, was entirely borne by the Bhopal Government without the need for a guarantee. The inhabitants of Bhopal City enjoy an absolutely free water-supply. It would be incorrect, however, to credit this also to the Government's enterprise; but at the same time it is the result of the liberality of a member of the Bhopal family, the Kudsia Begam, who defrayed the cost of bringing the water from the two fine lakes which lie outside the town. The water is to be supplied to the people free for ever. The welcome given by Her Highness to His Excellency was both graceful and cordial. At the State Banquet, given in honour of the Viceroy, Her Highness delared that she had no greater ambition than to surpass her ancestors in loyalty and devotion to the British Crown. She had organised an Imperial Service Regiment in the hope that the inhabitants of Bhopal may receive proper training to serve the Imperial Government when necessary, and to earn a name in that service. As an instance of her reforming spirit she pointed out that she had abolished the silver currency of the State, and that the British rupee had been substituted. The advantage of this change had been found in removing the inconveniences of exchange and in facilitating business. Attention had been paid to the matter of arms in the possession of criminal tribes, and prohibitory regulations had been passed. Her address contained also a reference to the anxiety for the fate of the crops caused by the scantiness of the rainfall, though there is still the hope of winter rain. The Viceroy, in his reply, made one of those well-turned speeches characteristic of His Excellency. He paid a high tribute to the Begum's enlightened and public-spirited administration and her maintenance of the tradition of devoted loyalty to the British Crown. "That the sceptre" he said, "need not pass into feeble or irresolute hands when, by the accident of fortune, it is wielded by a woman is shown by the career of our own beloved Sovereign Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Nor may we fail on a smaller scale to find an illustration of the same phenomenon in the case of the two successive Begams who have now, for a combined period of more than half a century, presided over the fortunes of the State of Bhopal." His Excellency went on to refer with satisfaction to the organization of the cavalry regiment, the conversion of the currency, and the measures adopted for depriving criminal tribes of arms. Regarding the conversion of the currency, which was made two years ago, His Excellency observed that Her Highness was a pioneer in this matter, and he believed she would have many followers among the Feudatory States. It will, of course, be no new thing for other Native Rules to follow where Bhopal has shown the way. It is but another instance of the readiness of the Bhopal Government to recognise and adopt measures for the advantage of the State in whatever direction they apply.

THE Agricultural Report does not reveal any improvement in the prospects. In Bengal they are generally good, and with the exception of a few districts this province has been fortunate in this year of misfortune. The outlook in the North-Western Provinces is good, but the want of rain is beginning to be felt. Spring sowings are in progress, and where practicable they are being irrigated. The gram crop in the Banda District is reported to have suffered damage by insects, and fodder is becoming scarce in Meerut. The situation in Bombay grows darker, and again has to be repeated the remark "The crops are either withered or are withering." The Madras Deccan is feeling the pinch of scarcity. Pasturage is decreasing and prices have risen sharply, and staples are now much dearer than scarcity rates. Slight rain fell in the Carnatic, where sowings are in progress. The poverty in the Central Provinces continues to increase, and in certain districts the sufferings consequent on shortness of food-supplies are intensified by a shortness of water. In parts the cutting of *juar* for fodder is completed, and the Nagpur country cotton picking is in progress. The pressing of sugarcane continues in Sambalpur and Bhandara, but in the latter place the yield is of an inferior nature. Rain is everywhere a necessity, and without it the spring crop will soon become impossible. The total on all forms of relief is 6,10,604. In the Punjab sowing of spring crops continues on irrigated land. Rain is badly needed, and at Rawalpindi water is said to be scarce. In parts of Ferozpore the cotton crop has been damaged by insects. Prospects generally are favourable in Burma, and the weather is seasonable in Assam. In Mysore rain is wanted and at Coorg coffee picking is in full force. The total on relief in Berar is 52,690. In Central India agricultural operations have been completed at Gwalior and are in progress in Bhopal and Bundelkhand, but not elsewhere. Crops have been damaged in almost all the agencies. In Rajputana the situation is unchanged. Fodder is scarce and cattle in bad condition, while distress is becoming more widespread. Kashmir has had no rain and spring sowings have been retarded. The total number on relief in Bombay Presidency is 208,348, and for the whole of India 11,51,945.

THE Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay have elected the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram as their Delegate to represent the Anjuman at the next Mahomedan Educational Conference to be held at Calcutta in December next.

A daring and brutal dacoity recently took place at the village of Nandra in the Barhanpur Tahusil. More than 25 armed Bhils attacked the house of a well-to-do Bhil, set fire to his house, carried away a considerable amount of property and killed the owner by burning him. The dacoits threw kerosine oil on his person and ignited his clothes. The flames spread and the man was soon in flames. No help was rendered. On the police receiving information of the offence, they instituted enquiries and arrested a number of Bhils in Holkar's territory with the stolen property in their possession.

FOR the second time in a few weeks the Plague Observation Camp has been burnt down. In both instances incendiarism is suspected.

AT Mogul Serai, on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, an engine ran into the siding and collided with some empty wagons and carriages causing considerable damage both to the rolling stock and Permanent Way and delaying the midday Oudh and Rohilkhund Chord Line Main train over an hour.

AT a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Madras on Monday night, the question of purchasing the Madras Electric Tramways from the official liquidator in England was discussed. A resolution was formally moved authorising the President to negotiate for the purchase of the same. Mr. Norton and the President explained to the meeting that the Tramway was a magnificently paying concern, which was worth being purchased by the Municipality, but even apart from the commercial point of view. Mr. Norton and Colonel Sir George Moore maintained it was the duty of the Municipality under the act to run tramways for the convenience of the public if possible. A number of the Native Commissioners were opposed to the purchase, as they were of opinion that in doing so the Municipality would be converted into a trading company. It was no part of the Municipal administration, they contended, to speculate with the rate-payers' money. Farther discussion on the subject was postponed till next Monday, pending the production of figures.

VACCINATION is much in vogue at Peshawar owing to the prevalence of small-pox. The band of the 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers are out in camp with the disease, and were unable to play in church on Sunday, so the Hants band supplied the music at the three services.

RUMOURS have been current in the Hungarian Press for some time past, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, to the effect that the Archduke Franz Ferdinand d'Este, the Austrian Heir Presumptive, intends to conclude a morganatic marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek, a lady born in 1868, and his junior by five years. She was formerly maid of honour to the Archduches Isabella, the wife of Archduke Frederik. A Hungarian paper, in an article quoted by the *Pesther Lloyd*, states that the additional rumour, which attributed to the Archduke Franz Ferdinand the intention of resigning his right of succession, was not correct. He had, however, obtained a legal opinion on the question, from which it appeared that, according to the regulations of the Imperial House and the constitutional laws of Hungary, the Archduke may conclude a morganatic marriage without forfeiting his right to the succession, though any children of this marriage would be excluded from the line of succession. The Archduke is at present hunting in southern Hungary, and apparently takes no notice of the rumours and newspaper articles of which he is the subject.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Times," writing on November 7, says:—If doubt has anywhere been entertained as to the true significance of the revival of Clericalism, and of the activity of the Ultramontanes wherever their influence is established, it must now have been dispelled. The official journal of the Vatican, the "Osservatore Romano," has just published a summary of the principles which make it obligatory for all good Catholics to promote the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. This publication is evidently being propagated throughout the Catholic world. It has already been prominently reproduced in the leading Clerical organ of Vienna the "Vaterland." All those interested in the question should carefully perse this important document, the object of which is to prove that the Pope is entitled to predominance, not only in spiritual, but also in temporal affairs. It represents the Sovereign Pontiff as king of kings as well as Christ's Vicar on earth. It is significant, too, as showing that the Vatican, nothing daunted by its recent lack of success in various directions and the odium it has incurred in connection with the Dreyfus affair, is bent on pursuing with undiminished vigour the campaign in favour of the temporal power. Austria-Hungary is one of the principal strongholds of Ultramontanism. In France there would appear to be symptoms of a reaction against Clericalism. In England a large number of Catholics have openly condemned the intervention of the Church in politics, and the attitude of the Vatican in the Dreyfus case. In Hungary an enlightened governing class with a strong sprinkling of Protestants has defeated the efforts of the Ultramontanes to place that country under the Clerical yoke. Things are different in Austria, were the influence of the Vatican which is in so great a measure responsible for the existing domestic trouble, still flourishes. It is true the present Government is much less Clerical than the preceding one, but it is hardly strong enough as yet to keep in check the powerful agencies at work among all classes of the community on behalf of the Papal *Camarilla*. However, if it be disposed to make the attempt, the publication of this manifesto in favour of the restoration of the temporal power should provide it with a valuable argument. It is indirectly antagonistic to the Triple Alliance. It is wholly inconsistent with the Emperor's right's prerogatives, and involves the absolute submission of his Government to the authority of the Vatican. It is, in fact, essentially a revolutionary document, which, taken together with other equally authoritative recent demonstrations of the same tendency, clearly betrays the subversive character of the international policy of the Holy See.

IN accordance with a decision of the Cabinet, Major Marchand has been nominated for promotion at the first vacancy to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel for exceptional services rendered in the Uppel Ubangi.

LADY LAW, the wife of Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, K.C.M.G., the new Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council, is a Greek and a native of Athens. Sir Edward has already played many parts, and one has succeeded another with such rapidity that it is almost difficult to realize that it is comparatively but a few years since, as Major Law, he first came into the public gaze as reporter on the financial position of Greece. But Sir Edward has played all his parts well, and though none of them have been of an administrative kind to vouch for his perfect success in his new post, yet the ability to grasp financial questions, which he has shown, is a good augury of his success in India. India, therefore, may be congratulated.

THE discussion of the scheme for strengthening the German Navy outlined in the *North German Gazette* recently, has resulted in defining the position of the various parties with a certain amount of precision, says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*. The Social Democrats, the Extreme Radicals who follow the leadership of Herr Eugen Richter, the smaller political groups, and, above all, the majority of the "governing party," the Clerical Centre, are opposed on principle to the idea of increasing the strength of the German Navy. They object on constitutional grounds to the manner in which the campaign in favour of a stronger fleet has been initiated and conducted, and finally they are afraid that the possession of a strong navy would tempt the Government to pursue a "spirited foreign and colonial policy," which would involve Germany in disputes with foreign Powers, especially England and the United States. The only independent journals in which the Government plans have met with unconditional support are the organs of the industrial interests, of the Chauvinists, and of colonial enthusiasts. The Conservatives, the National Liberals, and the Moderate Radicals of the school of Dr. Barth recognise in principle the necessity of an increase in the naval power of Germany, but are by no means in agreement either among themselves or with the Government on questions of detail.

THE Czar and Czarina on Nov. 8 paid a visit to the German Emperor and Empress at Potsdam. Their Majesties arrived shortly after eleven o'clock at the Wildpark station, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, and were cordially welcomed by the Emperor and Empress, who were waiting to receive them. The Czar was accompanied by Count Muravieff, while Count von Bulow attended the German Emperor. Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Count von der Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, were likewise present. The two Empresses drove off to the New Palace as soon as the personal greetings had been exchanged; the Czar and the German Emperor remained behind for a few moments to inspect a company of the Czar's Prussian regiment which had been drawn up to receive its honorary commander. During the inspection the regimental band played the Russian national hymn. The Czar wore the uniform of his regiment, and the German Emperor that of the Russian regiment of which he is honorary colonel. No guests were invited to luncheon, but at the dinner there were present, in addition to their Imperial Majesties, the Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, the two Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, the Vice-President of the Prussian Ministery, Dr. von Miquel, the Prussian Minister for War, General von Gossler, and several officers of the Czar's and Czarina's Prussian regiments and of the Potsdam garrison.

THE Reichsrath had an important sitting on Nov. 6. The application—or, rather, the misapplication—of Article XIV. of the Constitution by the last three Cabinets was under discussion, and urgency was demanded by the Socialist Deputy, Herr Daszinski, for a motion that the emergency paragraph of the Constitution should be altogether abolished. The German National Deputy, Professor Kaiser, demanded urgency for a motion that a Special Committee of the House should consider such an amendment of Article XIV. as would make its abuse impossible in the future. The Premier, Count Clary, declared that he could not accept the first motion, because cases necessitating an expedient like that of Article XIV. might arise at any time; as, for instance, when floods or other catastrophes required immediate relief measures. But he would accept the second motion, and would state in the proposed Committee the views of the Government as to the precise limits within which the clause should in future be applied, the principle that a limitation is necessary being accepted. The Ministerial statement closed with a declaration that the present Government will never depart from the course of action clearly indicated by the existing Constitution. The House, after unanimously voting urgency for both motions, passed the substantive motion for the entire abolition of Article XIV., by 167 against 110 votes. This majority being insufficient, as, for an amendment of the Constitution, a majority of two to one is necessary in a House where the majority of members divide, the House finally accepted Professor Kaiser's motion, and resolved that the Committee to be appointed shall be instructed to report on the matter within a fortnight.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* sends a translation of a remarkable article by M. Clemenceau on the relations of France and England. We make some extracts from the article:—Because, says M. Clemenceaus, the English have lost 2,000 or 3,000 men at Ladysmith, I see certain French journalists who are going mad. Other high-flying politicians take advantage of the "chance offered" to fall upon perfidious Albion. To assemble the French, Russian and German armies in order to transport them through the air into the very heart of Great Britain, to go to "hold London to ransom," as M. Paul de Cassagnac said, and to divide up the world to the detriment of the Anglo Saxons who are occupying it—this is merely the matter of a newspaper article. What miracles cannot one accomplish with pen and ink! But what is making headway beneath these madnesses is the criminal enterprise of arousing French Chauvinism against English Chauvinism and of precipitating the two people into a war. I say nothing of the economic disaster which would result for us from such an adventure, seeing that England is our principal buyer, whereas Russia persists in avoiding our market. But when you fight you must, after all, fight for something. In the present case, our share of Africa is already much beyond our capacity for exploitation, and I look to see, outside the smoke-wreath of military pride, what sort of satisfaction the crushing of England would give us. Would even our warlike vanity really obtain what it craves in laurels which it would be necessary to share with the conquerors of Sedan, Metz, and Paris? As for supremacy on the Continent there can be no question of this, since we ourselves surrendered it to Germany. What I wish at present to point out is that all England's enemies have from the outset rejoiced at the difficulties in which she has been involved by the imperialist passion which is now ravaging all classes of the British population. England's enemies have rejoiced, and as her insufficient military preparation gave at the start an advantage to the Boers, who are admirable soldiers, people fancy that a loss for the English of 2,000 men can in any way affect the result of the war. The English are as good soldiers as the Boers, and they have the crushing advantage of numbers. Such is the undeniable fact. As for intervention, it is easy to accomplish it in the newspapers, I believe it will be much more difficult to translate it into fact. Where were our great friends of Russia at the time of Fashoda? Who will tell us of what use the alliance was to us at that difficult juncture? Ah! we are big children, for ever duping ourselves with words. One point remains from all these extravagances—namely, that our Nationalist Revanchards have reached the point of wishing to turn the Revanche, not against those who have torn from us a strip of the Fatherland, but towards our fortunate rival in colonisation. Strassburg or Cairo? There are people who venture to put the question. It appears that the bad patriots are they who stick to Strassburg. The truth is that we are at present foolishly paying the piper for the flirtation of England and Germany, who will one day be reconciled at our expense. . . . Thirty years after our defeat by Germany the strolling actors of patriotism are imploring the hand of the conqueror. One is never vanquished save by the acceptance of defeat. When France shall have become resigned she will have deserved her abdication.

TELEGRAMS.

PARTICULAR SERVICE SQUADRON.

A WARNING TO OTHER POWERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 28, 2-55 P.M.

A strong Particular Service Squadron, consisting of the cruisers St. George, Juno, Cambrian, and Minerva, is ordered to sail for Gibraltar on December 5th.

The cruisers Bellona, the Europa, and the scout battleship Canopa are also ordered to Gibraltar.

There is much speculation and some anxiety as to the motive of this powerful addition to our mobilised squadrons. It is generally understood to be a warning to certain Powers that contemplate acquisitions in Morocco as "compensation" for British aggrandisement in South Africa.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BRITISH LOSSES AT GRASSPAN.

LADYSMITH STILL SAFE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 28, 1-40 P.M.

The following news has been received in London :—

The total British losses at Grasspan on Thursday last was 197 killed and wounded.

The 17th Lancers lost one killed and eight wounded in pursuing the enemy and the remainder returned to camp, thereby relieving the general anxiety caused by their prolonged absence.

A despatch, received from Sir George White on the 24th inst., stated that everything was well at Ladysmith.

The General has accepted as satisfactory the explanation given by General Joubert in respect to the firing after showing flags of truce.

Captain Lethbridge, of the Rifle Brigade, has died of his wounds.

BOERS RETREATING ON COLENSO.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH ESTCOURT RE-OPENED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 27, 4-15 P. M.

Sir Redvers Buller, wiring from Pietermaritzburg, states that on Thursday last General Hildyard made a sortie with three battalions, a field battery, and naval guns against seven hundred mounted Boers. The enemy, who had occupied Beacon Hill, threatened our communications. Sharp fighting ensued and ultimately the Boers were compelled to retire. The Railway has been re-opened for communication.

The British loss is 14 killed and 50 wounded.

General Hildyard has advanced in the hope of intercepting the Boers, who are retreating on Colenso.

General Buller states that General Hildyard's operation is deserving of credit.

The Governor of Natal wires that the Boers have found our positions too strong and are retiring towards Ladysmith with their loot.

The rivers are now in full flood.

THE FIGHT AT GRASSPAN.

THE NAVAL BRIGADE'S LOSSES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 27, 4 P. M.

The Admiralty announces additional casualties of the Naval Brigade in the fight which took place at Grasspan on Saturday.

Midshipman Huddart, ten petty officers and men were killed. Thirteen petty officers and seamen and seventy-six marines were wounded.

The total casualties of the Naval Brigade amount to 105.

Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed her congratulations to the Naval Brigade, congratulating them on the splendid gallantry displayed, and expressing her deep regret at the heavy losses they sustained in the conflict.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LATEST FROM LADYSMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

A despatch from General Buller, dated Maritzburg to-day, says that news from Ladysmith has been received up to the 24th instant, when all was well.

THE LOSSES AT GRASSPAN.

General Buller's loss of casualties in the battle of Grasspan, which is officially described as the battle of Euslin, gives the total as 198, which includes the losses of the Naval Brigade already reported. The list mentions the casualties in the 9th Lancers, which apparently disposess of the fears that the cavalry had surrendered and been captured.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transport Wakoor, with the headquarters and half of the 6th Dragoons, arrived at Capetown yesterday.

The Servia arrived at Natal to-day.

FURTHER LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Captain Prothero, Lieut. Jones, and Midshipman Huddart, all of the Doris, have died of their wounds received in the battle of Grasspan.

Captain Yate and Lieuts. Fernyhough and Ackroyd, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, were wounded at Grasspan.

Lieut. Darling, 9th Lancers, was wounded in the reconnaissance made on Sunday, and Lieut. Owen-Lewis, of the 14th Bombay Infantry, has died of his wounds, received in a reconnaissance of the armoured train on Friday.

ADVANCE ON COLENSO.

DURBAN, Nov. 26.

Orders have been issued at Estcourt for a general advance on Colenso.

GENERAL GATACRE MOVES TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The *Times*, in a telegram from Queenstown dated 26th instant, states that General Gatacre moves to the front to-morrow.

The Boers are reported to be south of Stormberg.

THE MOOI RIVER RAILWAY.

The Mooi River Railway has been re-opened to Frere.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL BULLER.

A despatch from General Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg 26th instant, states that General Hildyard advanced on the 23rd instant against the enemy at Beacon Hill. The operations resulted in the enemy retiring.

The British loss was 14 killed and 50 wounded.

THE TELEGRAPH RESTORED

The telegraph and railway between Estcourt and Weston have been restored.

GENERAL HILDYARD ADVANCING.

General Hildyard has advanced to a position near Frere, and hopes to cut off the enemy who are believed to be retiring on Colenso.

GENERAL BARTON ADVANCING.

General Barton with his force is advancing on Estcourt.

THE BOERS RETIRING.

A telegram from the Governor of Natal states that the Boers are retiring from Weenen.

The British occupy a ridge three miles to the north of Mooi River.

It appears that the Boers, finding the British too strong, are retiring on Ladysmith.

THE FIGHT AT GRASSPAN.

Nothing further has been heard from Lord Methuen.

A telegram to the Admiralty states that the Naval Brigade and Marines lost 14 killed and 91 wounded at Grasspan.

ARRIVAL OF CAVALRY AT DURBAN.

A squadron of the 6th Dragoons has been landed at Durban.

SIXTH DIVISION FOR SERVICE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, Nov. 28,

The "Daily News" understands that Government decided yesterday to immediately mobilise a sixth division for service in South Africa.

THE TROOPS IN NATAL.

The "Daily Mail" has received a telegram from Frere, dated Sunday, stating that there are now 10,000 British troops at that place.

FRENCH ASPERSIONS ON THE QUEEN

SMART WORK OF THE GUARDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 28,

A cablegram to the "Indian Daily News" states that there is much indignation at Home owing to the personal attacks made in some of the French papers upon the Queen.

Although the Guards had no direct part in the Grasspan action they were nevertheless at one time smartly engaged as they met and repulsed the attack made by the Boers upon the baggage in the rear.

Lieutenant Brine, Northumberland Fusiliers, was killed by Boers who had treacherously displayed the white flag. It transpires that Major Hobbs, West Yorkshires, was taken prisoner by the Boers in one of the actions about Estcourt.

SIR CHARLES WARREN'S STAFF.

MOBILISATION OF TROOPS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 28.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires, London, 27th November :—Sir Charles Warren's Staff for the Fifth Division consists of Col. A. W. Morris, Major Capper (East Lancashires), Major Sargent (Army Service Corps), Major Williams (East Kent), Colonel Allen, Major Davis (R. A. M. C.), and Captain M. C. Hardy, Signalling Officer.

The 9th Brigade, under Colonel Woodgate, comprises the 2nd Loyal Lancashires, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st South Lancashire, the 1st York and Lancasters, the 25th Company of the Army Service Corps, the 6th Company of the Army Service Corps, and Depot Companies from Aldershot. The Brigade is mobilising, mostly at York. The 10th Brigade, under Colonel Coke, comprises the 2nd Warwickshires, the 1st Yorkshires, the 2nd Dorsetshires, the 2nd Middlesex, and the 32nd Company, Army Service Corps. This Brigade is mobilising at Chatham.

The Divisional Troops comprise the 14th Hussars and the 19th, 20th, and 28th Field Batteries, Ammunition Column, the 32nd Field Company of Engineers, the 12th Company, Army Service Corps, and the 15th Company, Army Medical Corps. These are mobilising at various centres.

The total division consists of 9 Machine guns, 18 guns, 1,260 horses, 11,013 officers and men, whereof 1,800 sail in the Canada from Liverpool on Thursday, 1,500 in the Dilwara from Southampton on December 3rd, and 2,000 in the Majestic from Liverpool on December 9th. The Simla and Dounecastle sailed with over 3,000 from Southampton on Friday.

Preparations for a sixth division are also now being completed. The division includes the 2nd East Kent, 2nd Bedfordshires, 1st Royal Irish, 1st West Riding, 1st Oxfordshires, and possibly the 2nd Lincolnshires and the 2nd Gloucesters. The 2nd Wiltshires will also be included, but Reservists for these battalions have not yet been summoned.

Orders have been received at Aldershot for the immediate mobilisation of another Brigade Division of the Royal Horse Artillery. Colonel Rochefort will command, and the Batteries will be the "I." and "U.," R. H. A.

A special order on Thursday embodied eight battalions of Militia. It is notable that the 1st Yorkshires, including 600 Reservists, arrived at Aldershot on the 17th, were there armed and equipped and received Khaki clothing, and arrived at Southampton on Friday ready for embarkation—all within a week.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

TENDERS FOR INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The applications for the one million sterling of India Bills amount to £2,580,000.

Only £500,000, repayable in twelve months, was allotted at £95-13-9 and above in full.

The average is £4-2-11.

COMMISSIONS AT SANDHURST.

Nov. 28.

Forty Sandhurst Cadets received commissions yesterday without passing their final examination. Sixty more cadets are to pass out at Christmas instead of Midsummer.

AMERICAN DISSENT FROM THE SAMOAN AGREEMENT.

The United States have declined to accept the Samoan agreement lately proposed, and have submitted the draft of a treaty which, it is believed at Washington, will prove acceptable to the three Powers concerned.

THE NIZAM AT SECUNDERABAD.

THE NEW GRAND STAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 28.

The Mahbub Grand Stand on the Futteh Maidan, Chudderghat, named after the Nizam, was opened, last night, by His Highness, who was accompanied in state to the scene by his son and Major Afsur Dowlah, C.I.E., A.D.C. The function was most imposing, and all Hyderabad was present. Owing to the lateness of the Nizam's arrival, the Tent Pegging Tournament for a cup, valued Rs. 500, in which the Nizam himself had entered, was obliged to be thrown out of the programme.

The Nizam received an address from Ram Gopal and Sons, bankers of Secunderabad, inscribed in gold and enclosed in a gold frame. His Highness replied in Persian, setting out at considerable length the physical and intellectual benefits arising from the aptitude for sports of all kinds, and added that the Grand Stand stood as a monument to the greatness of Hyderabad as a sporting centre. Ram Gopal, he said, had earned not only the gratitude of all Hyderabad sportsmen by his munificent gift, but also he showed very appreciable encouragement of sport, which he, as a sportsman himself, greatly admired. The ceremony, which was invested with oriental magnificence of a pronounced type, ended with a pyrotechnic display.

The new Grand Stand costs Rs. 25,000, and in point of architecture and usefulness it has no equal in Chudderghat. Ram Gopal is, perhaps, the first Marwari in India who has by this gift exhibited practical interest in sport.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Nov. 28.

There was no fresh plague case in Poona and only one death in the City, the total mortality being 7; in the District there were 20 cases and 4 deaths, of which Saswad and Manchar were responsible for 5 cases each; and Rajuri 3.

TRANSVAAL WAR FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously advised	5,858	12	0
F. A. Gregory Esq	50	0	0
Ansil	30	0	0
Ross Scott Esq	100	0	0
Colonel A. McL. Mills	25	0	0
Proceeds of Entertainment given by Messrs Banyard's Company,	180	0	0
G. W. Dance Esq	100	0	0
Kumar Suchet Singh	1,000	0	0
Doorga Prasad Esq	20	0	0
Mrs. N. N. Kekewich	10	0	0
Anonymous	5	0	0
Messrs Dinshawji Bhikaji Khan and Co	25	0	0
John Liebeurood Esq	50	0	0
Mrs. M. K. McHood	10	0	0
Mrs. Swell	5	0	0
C. Douglas Esq	100	0	0
Henry Gray Esq	50	0	0
P. B. Savile Esq	100	0	0
Kavasji Dadabhoy H Dubash Esq.	50	0	0
W. G. Mayhew Esq	10	0	0
J. Blackhall Esq	50	0	0
R. W. Playfair Esq	20	0	0
A. Mackay Esq	20	0	0
J. Parker Esq	15	0	0
L. B. Ker Esq	100	0	0
H. E. E. Proctor Esq	50	0	0
Jas Murdoch Esq	25	0	0
Total Rs,	8058	12	0

Bombay, Nov. 29. KING, KING & Co.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line Line steamer Clan Grant arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this afternoon.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 27.

The P. & O. Co's steamer Carthage arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

SINGAPUR, Nov. 28.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Mazagon, (extra) arrived here yesterday morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 28.

The P. & O. Co's s. s. Socatra (xtra) arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

French Mail steamer Dupleix from Calcutta arrived.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Hong Kong for Singapore on 28th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 15-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3 ½ per cent. Sterling Loan	111
3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64 5-16
Bar Silver	27 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, interrupted. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Restrictions :—

Telegrams for Panay Negros (Visayan Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General, London, announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons to or from Zanzibar Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia British Central Africa.

Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bogota Cucuta, Cartagena, Barianquilla, and Bucaramanga in Colombia (South America) cannot be accepted those for other offices can only be accepted at senders risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams addressed to Madeira.

State of communication :—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Cable Aden Zanzibar interrupted.

Turkish route right to Bussorah interrupted beyond.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during period of October to March, owing to daily storms experienced.

Telegrams for British Guiana are conveyed frequently by steamer without alteration of charges.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

Communication with all offices beyond the Orange River interrupted. This cants off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

Press telegrams can now be exchanged with South Africa via Aden only at Rs 1-3 per word.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. SHIRAWATI.

DECISION OF THE MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE Marine Court, consisting of Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, President; Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Captain W. H. Rothwell, Deputy Marine Superintendent of the British India S. NCompany, members; and Captain E. H. Gordon, of the s. s. Caledonia, and Captain G. H. C. Weston, of the s. s. Sutlej, assessors, gave its decision yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, in connection with the inquiry into the circumstances attending the wreck of the s. s. Shirawati on a rock off the Rajapur Light House on the 3rd October last. Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, appeared on behalf of the Government; Mr. Bland, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, solicitors, for Messrs. Shepherd and Co., the owners of the steamer; Mr. Payne of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, solicitors, for Moosa Adambhoy, master of the s. s. Shirawati; and Mr. R. S. Brown, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, for Ibrahim Mahomed, the first officer.

The President in giving the decision, recapitulated the facts disclosed in the evidence. Proceeding he said: With reference to the question whether the Captain should have left specific orders with the Chief Officer as to the use of the lead, it appears to the court that the general orders upon this point are perfectly clear, but it would have been more prudent if they had been repeated. When the Captain resumed charge of the ship, she was already inextricably ashore, and the court is of opinion that the casualty in no way arose from any neglect or default on this part. There is no evidence to show that the courses given were not correctly steered, or that the Chief Officer did not personally satisfy himself that the "sukani" was attending to his duty. It is possible that the Chief Officer altered the S.-S.-W. course before the ship had run half an hour in that course, but even if he had done so and had subsequently steered S. 1-2 E. he could not have run the ship ashore where she actually grounded, unless she had been set in. It is evident, therefore, that the ship was in fact set in to the land as she was on her S. 1-2 E. course. Had the weather been clear, there would have been no difficulty in observing the land long before the ship was in danger. But the weather was not clear—it was very thick and foggy, so much so that nothing was visible more than one half or three quarters of the ship's length off. And yet, notwithstanding the Captain's orders, the Chief Officer retained charge of the ship, and did absolutely nothing to ascertain his position. The Court cannot doubt that if, when the thick weather came on, the Captain had been called, he would have recognised the necessity of making use of his only available means—the lead—for verifying his position. The Chief Officer was possibly afraid to stop the ship and used the lead without the Captain's orders, but if so, it only made the duty of calling the Captain more pressing. At the very latest, when the ship had run so far as to bring her within the range of the Rajapur Light, and the Light was not sighted, the Captain should have been called, and the lead cast at once. Not only were these obvious precautions not taken, but the universal rule of reducing speed in a fog was disregarded, and the Chief Officer consequently only saw something ahead, for it appears that he must have seen something when he finally called the Captain and stopped and reversed the engines—a moment before the ship struck. The Court is of opinion that the navigation of the s. s. Shirawati by the Chief Officer on this occasion was reckless, and that the loss of the vessel was entirely due to his disregard of the most elementary rules of navigation. Mr. Brown on the Chief Officer's behalf urged that his conduct was not wilful; that he had no intention to disobey the master's orders, and that as he thought he was perfectly safe, he committed rather an error of judgment than an act of neglect. The Court cannot accept this view of his conduct, but are of opinion that with regard alike to his omission to call the Captain to reduce the speed of the ship and to heave the lead, the Chief Officer was guilty of neglect and default, and that such neglect and default was the sole cause of the casualty. Under these circumstances the Court considers that the Chief Officer's certificate must be dealt with. In view, however, of his exertions in saving life and property after the casualty had occurred, and also of the fact that he appears hitherto to have been careful and diligent in the performance of his duties, the Court thinks it would be sufficient to suspend and does suspend his certificate for twelve months. The Court desires to mention the fact that there was no log kept by the officers on board the Shirawati, and to suggest that same log or record of each voyage be kept either in English or in the vernacular, and be authenticated at the end of the voyage by the signature of the master.

THE DROWNING OF A EUROPEAN WOMAN.

WITH reference to the European woman, who was found drowned in the sea at the Kennedy Sea Face, behind the Marine Lines station, on Saturday last, the Bombay Police have received certain information from Poona, and from inquiries in Bombay they have ascertained that the unfortunate lady was Miss A. Chapman, a maid servant in the employ of a European gentleman. She arrived in Bombay from Poona on Friday last *en route* for Europe by the mail steamer. She left her baggage at the Victoria Terminus and went out and was not seen alive until her body was found washed ashore at the Kennedy Sea Face.

On recovering the body the police took the precaution to obtain a piece of the under-linen worn by the deceased on which were marked her initials. On inquiring at the Victoria Terminus, they ascertained that a young English lady had arrived early on Friday morning, by the Raichore mail train, and had put up in the ladies' waiting-room at the station. Her luggage consisted of one steel and two wooden trunks, a Gladstone bag, a paper-box, bedding, a basket, and two silk parasols.

Sister Fry, who was a passenger by the same train, said that the young lady got in at Poona station on Thursday night and that a European lady and gentleman and two children were on the station platform to see her off. The labels on the luggage, which came down in the brake-van also denote Poona as the starting station. On settling down in the ladies' waiting-room at Victoria Terminus the lady appeared listless and had not much to say for herself. She said that she expected to meet a friend that day, but did not say whether the friend was a lady or a gentleman, nor did she say whence the friend was expected. The greater portion of the morning and forenoon was passed in resting, and later on she had recourse to the Railway Library. After taking tea at 5 o'clock on Friday evening, she carefully arranged her luggage in the waiting-room and left the premises. Up to yesterday no one had come to claim the boxes and bedding. The police found that the initials on the clothes of the drowned person and those found on the linen among the luggage in the wating-room corresponded.

THE MATRICULATION ESSAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The paper in English set at the Matriculation examination was on the whole easy, but a test paper. However, complaints are heard now and then from students, mostly from the mofussil, that some of them were at a loss to understand the meaning of the essay set, especially that of the word *fair*.

Whilst going in a tramcar some students were having a hot discussion, their theme being the essay of the day, when I heard one of them say, that he could not comprehend the meaning of the word "fair,"—whether it meant a gathering or a young lady,—but he hoped he had written an elaborate essay on Ganpati Melas. Later on, I heard a still more astonishing piece of news, that a candidate had actually written a pretty neat letter of over 40 lines describing his visit to his *belles amours*. If this be true, I do not know, whether the candidates that appear at the examination are not up to the mark, or whether the examiners are harsh upon them. One fact is clear—that teachers in Government as well as private schools, I believe, are not over particular in teaching the uses of articles,—Yours &c.,

JUSTICE.

Bombay, Nov. 28.

FEEDING THE POOR AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th instant it is stated under Ahmedabad Notes that in the Dharamsala opposite the Railway station the famine-stricken are fed by me. But the fact is that these poor people are fed by Messrs. Lambert, Wallinger, and Govindrao Patil out of funds collected by them as well as from their own pockets. Mr. Wallinger looks after them and is indefatigable in his exertions to feed them. Mr. Lambert is also untiring in his efforts to save these people. Mr. Govindrao Patil, one of the volunteers, is also doing his best for the people in the Dharamsala as well as at Premgate. I, therefore, request that in justice to the abovenamed gentlemen you will publish these facts.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH BENJAMIN.

Ahmedabad, Nov. 27.

THE "Eclair" says it can no longer be denied that the French schemes in Lake Chad have broken down. Columns started from three different points to march on a central point, but the Foureau-Lamy mission will be the only one to reach there, and how it can ever return in safety is now a problem that is seriously occupying the authorities.

FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE Government of Bombay issued the following particulars last evening :—

During the week ending 18th instant there was no rain in any district of the Presidency. The continued drought of the last four weeks has seriously affected the prospects of the rabi crops which the rainfall of September last had allowed to be sown. The situation has therefore become exceedingly grave in the tracts of the Deccan and Karnatak, which are principally dependent on these crops, in addition to the parts of the Presidency already affected with famine owing to the failure of the kharif crops. A good fall of rain within the next two or three weeks at most will relieve the situation to some extent, specially in the Karnatak districts. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen except in Ahmedabad, Thana, Ratnagiri, Surat, Khandesh and Nasik, where they are stationary or have slightly fallen.

The statement shows the progress of relief measures during the week ending 18th instant. The numbers on relief are compared below with those of the prereding week.

Relief workers, preceding week, 137,851; week under report, 171,547; dependants, preceding week, 32,566; week under report, 44,985; gratuitously relieved in villages and poor-houses, preceding week, 7,406; week ending report, 6,086.

The following new relief works were started during the week under report :—Kaira—Metalling the Ladvel branch of the Kapadvanj-Bibipura Road. Broach—Sarbhan Tank. Khandesh —(1) Improving Dhulia-Parola Road. (2) Constructing Shirpur-Chopda Road.

The Miladevi Tank has been included in the famine programme of the Ahmednagar District, and authority has been given to open the work along with the Ojhar Right Bank Canal as soon as necessary. These works are expected to provide useful employment for large numbers of people in the northern parts of Ahmednagar and southern parts of Nasik, where acute distress is likely to prevail. The Commissioner, Southern Division, has been asked to visit parts of the Bijapur District which are reported to be affected, and to report on the situation. In the meanwhile preparations are being made to provide suitable works to be undertaken in case of necessity.

A Personal Assistant has been given to the Collector of Sholapur to carry on the routine work of his office and to perform other miscellaneous duties, thus enabling the Collector to move actively about his district. A Special Inspector of Police has been appointed to Khandesh, where crime is on the increase, and a Special Mukatyarkar to Thar and Parkar to assist in relief measures. Steps have been taken to strengthen the superior and subordinate staff of the Public Works Department in the affected districts.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commissioner for contingent medical expenditure in connection with relief works. The grant of permanent advances to officers employed on relief duty has been authorised to enable them to relieve promptly cases of distress.

Cases of rinderpest having temporarily appeared in a cattle relief camp in the Ahmedabad District, authority has been given to make arrangements for the carrying out by the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, of experimental rinderpest inoculation at the several camps in that district. Government have enjoined on the officers concerned great caution in effecting this experimental inoculation, and have directed that special regard should be paid to the wishes of the owners of cattle and to local and other prejudices. The experiments have so far not been numerous, as the disease seems to have disappeared as rapidly as it came.

PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

List of subscriptions promissed up to date towarde the Bombay Presidency Relief Fund :—

	Rs.
H. E. Lord Sandhurst	1,000
The Bank of Bombay (first contribution)	3,000
Lord Bishop of Bombay	100
Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal and Naranji Dwarkadas	4,000
Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas and Co.	2,000
Mr. Chatarbhoj Morarji	1,000
Messrs. Mulji Jaitha and Co.	2,000
Messrs. Gordhandas and Mulraj Khatav	1,000
Messrs. Vijbhukhandas Atmaram and Narandas Purshotamdas	2,000
Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji	1,000
Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji	1,000
Messrs. Thakersey Mulji and Sons	1,000
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart.	1,000
Messrs. Wallace and Co.	2,000
Messrs. Jairam Naranji and Sons	1,000
Mr. Jacob Sassoon	2,500
Mr. J. N. Tata	1,500
Mr. Dorab J. Tata	500
Mr. R. J. Tata	500
The Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji	500
Mr. Mahomed Hoosein Hakim	100
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	1,500
Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.	1,000
Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.	1,000
Messrs. Sandy and Co.	1,000
The Hon'ble Pherozshaw P. M. Mehta ...	1,000
The National Bank of India	1,500
Messrs. Sorabji and Cowasji D. Dubash	1,000
Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.	1,500
Messrs. Framjee Sons and Co.	1,000
Mr. Ratanji Cowasji Wadia	200
Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co.	500
Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.	500
Mr. C. M. Cursetji	500
Messrs. Ritchie, Stuart and Co.	1,000
Mr. Dorabji Bapuji Banaji	25
Mr. Rajaram Govindram	1,000
Mr. Shivlal Motilal	1,000
Mr. Hargowandas Jajiwandas	500
Mr. Ramjee Luxmidas	751
Mr. Vasanji Khimji and Co.	1,000
Messrs. Bhimji Shamjee and Co.	1,000
Mr. Ratansee Mooljee	751
Mr. Tapidas Varajdas	1,001
Mr. Khalidas Juma	750
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	2,500
Mr. Nusserwanjee J Ratnagar (in memory) of Eduljee Dunjibhoy	105

GEORGE COTTON,
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL,
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
FAZULBHOY VISHRAM,
N. S. GLAZEBROOK,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund,
Bombay, 29th Nov. 1899.

THE VOYAGE OF THE PENINSULA.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE P. and O. steamer Peninsular arrived in harbour on Friday last, from London, direct with a full complement of passengers calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said and Aden. As soon as we cleared the Thames we got into what our good Captain called the tail end of a storm, but it was quite enough to make the good ship roll and lay its passengers on their backs for the next two days. Immediately on leaving Gibraltar an amusement committee was formed and the passengers are indebted to their exertions for one of the most pleasant trips the old ship has ever made; sports and games, music and dancing. There was always something under way. A concert by the joint talent forward and aft produced some exceptionally good singing and instrumental music and was the means of collecting £30-10-0 for the Patriotic Fund now being raised by the Lord Mayor in aid of the wives, widows and children of soldiers engaged in the war in South Africa. The amount was handed over by Captain Wheler to the Agent here who has promised to have it delivered at the Manson House, through the Head Office in London.

A fancy dress ball in which all the passengers took part was exceptionally successful, the first prize for costume being almost unanimously awarded to a lady who personated the "Peninsular." The other prizes were all voted to the forward saloon.

On our last evening on board after the Queen and our gallant Captain, etc., had been duly proposed and responded to, a marked feature was a speech by a lady (the daughter and wife of an officer,) who proposed Our boys, every one of whom was looking forward to a V. C. at least. We had over 50 young fellows on board for the different Government services.

This very pleasant voyage was completed under 20 days from dock to dock.

THE Established Church of Sotland—Synod of Locthian and Tweeddale—which comprises all the congregations in the southeast of Scotland, at their half-yearly meeting, held in Edinburgh, unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that in all the churches prayer and supplication should be made for the British armies in the field, and that opportunities should be taken through the congregational organisation to make contributions to the various patriotic funds. The Rev. Dr. Scott, of St. George's, Edinburgh, and other leading members strongly expressed themselves as to the righteousness of the British part in the war. War, said Dr. Scott, had been forced upon the British by those who had long been premeditating it, and long preparing for it, and who had rushed at the first opportunity.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE AND THE WAR

REVIVAL OF THE SHIPPING TRADE.

GOLD IN WALES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

THE Stock Exchange and the public are no doubt greatly increasing their geographical knowledge as far as South Africa is concerned, and they are becoming veritable critics of warfare. To judge of the comments on the military operations which are being aired in the "House" and elsewhere, there evidently are amongst the members many military geniuses, and to hear them talk one would think that they carry field-marshals' batons in their pockets. There is no denying, of course, that mistakes have been committed, more especially in Natal, but if Ladysmith holds out for another week there need no longer be any misgivings as to results even in the immediate future, and the Boers' power of mischief will have gone. It is this conviction that a turn in the tide of the South African war is at hand, and the broad view that whatever temporary reverses may have to be faced, the British troops will come out on top, which served to support the Kaffir Circus, and with it the other markets, when the news of the capitulation of the two battalions and a mounted battery came to hand. Even though Ladysmith be isolated it is generally anticipated that the troops there will be able to hold their own, and the arrival of reinforcements renders relief only a question of days. A feature has been the strong demand which has set in for Transvaal land shares. The sanguine ones are freely talking of a price of 50 or 60 for Rand Mines in the not distant future, and that would mean, of course, a proportionate all-round rise in the Kaffir Circus. There is every indication that the Mining markets will henceforth take a much more prominent position on the Stock Exchange than they have ever done before, and that to some extent they will overshadow most of the other departments, with the exception chiefly of American Rails. The reason is not far to seek. There is now a much larger number of prizes to be drawn in mining than in former years. Richer mines are being worked with great profit in Western Australia, and the yield of the mines on the Witwatersrand can be estimated with mathematical certainty. Greater skill, in fact, is being brought to bear from the point of engineering, and results are being rendered more certain. And then look at the prospect of the Transvaal under just and liberal laws, which will be enacted when the Pretoria gang has been expelled. Look also at the tremendous advertisement which Transvaal mining is receiving by the war, and which is appealing very strongly also to the less educated classes, who had not yet realised the great possibities of that country.

In the same way investment and speculation in South Africa mines is receiving such an advertisement that the circle of those interested in them is widening more and more, and that in fact a tremendous boom after the war is a foregone conclusion. Further "Bear" raids have been attempted in the West Australian market, notably on Lake View Consols, but with the advent of Mr. Callahan a severe reckoning is in store for the ursine operators and when a rise comes in the shares of the premier mine, the whole of the "Kangaroo" department will follow suit. A rally in copper shares has followed the recovery in the metal, and according to current report, fresh arrangements have been come to, with the support of the powerful American interests, which will result in higher prices both for copper and for the leading mining shares. Here, too, the "Bears" have gone far beyond their depth. The American market has so far withstood the various weakening influences remarkably well and a very unfavourable New York Bank statement has not brought about much of a fall. Wall-street has apparently come to the conclusion that even another reverse in Natal will not frighten British investors out of Yankee stocks. Home Rails have fluctuated within narrow limits, and very little interest is being taken in this department. The wide prices made by the jobbers, moreover, place speculative operations altogether out of the question. Foreigners have been well maintained, and there has been a sharp rise in Spanish, while the greater strength of Rio Tinto has created a favourable impression on the Paris Bourse, which got over its settlement remarkably well. South Americans are somewhat in the dumps, and little interest is taken in these stocks. The distrust of the new Argentine financial measures is restricting public interest in this section. Mexican Government and Railway stocks are perhaps most in favour just now. The Industrial market has been more active, although it is also affected by any unfavourable news from the front.

The fluctu

by the British Government for transport purposes of a large number of vessels engaged in that trade. Indeed, a scarcity of tonnage is reported on the Atlantic Coast, and it is believed that this condition is likely to become more acute, there is a probability that Trans-Atlantic freights will reach a still higher level. Meanwhile, the great shipping companies are to be congratulated on having better prospects than they have enjoyed for a number of years past, and on securing some recompense for a long period of unsuccessful business.

The visible supply of copper in England and France as advised by mail and cable from Chili and Australia, according to the statistical circular of Messrs. Henry R. Merton and Co., of London and Manchester, was 26,804 tons at the end of October. This total shows an increase as against the return on October 15, when 26,164 tons was recorded, but is considerably short of the "visible"—28,328 tons—at the end of September. Nevertheless, the price has very decidedly declined, the quotation being given as £72 17s. 6d. on October 31, as against £75 17s. 6d. on October 15 and £75 15s. on September 30. The supplies from North America have continued on a reduced scale as compared with the average of recent years, but there have been comparatively liberal supplies from Spain and Portugal, the miscellaneous sources of supply not specially mentioned, from Chili, and from Australia. The total of the supplies from all quarters during the month, 19,799 tons, exceeds the monthly average of recent years, and the deliveries, though, also exceeding the monthly average, fall short of the new supplies. A novel feature in the circular before us is a record of the shipments of "standard" copper from Liverpool and Swansea to America during recent months.

In their circular dated New York November, 1 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. seem to attach undue importance to the disaster to the British battalions at Ladysmith as an influence on the raw cotton market, but perhaps the remarkable fact is that they should apparently see in the Nicholson's Nek incident the only influence tending to counteract the upward movement in raw cotton prices. On this side of the Atlantic the war in South Africa is probably the factor least thought of in connection with the course of prices in the cotton market. Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular is as follows:—"The market practically remains under the influence of the South African war rather than the facts which appear in the cotton situation from time to time. This was shown in the check the market received while improving on the light movement, when the disaster at Ladysmith became known in England. So far as can now be seen this factor is as yet purely sentimental, and does not cause any stoppage of cotton mills anywhere; but it undoubtedly came as a great shock to Liverpool, and took away the feeling of confidence which is the foundation of higher prices. Whether this influence will have any material effect on prices in view of the small movement of the crop cannot yet be determined, and in truth during recent years those wars which have occurred have not injured the value of cotton except for a few days. Putting aside this factor, the market was ready to improve above the highest prices of the season of the extreme light movement of the crop which was persuading the European spinners that they should pay more attention to the short crop views than they have at any time this season been prepared to do. Locally the demand for the near position has been the feature, due to the demand for our stock from Eastern spinners who find they can buy here to better advantage than directly from the South. This demand has reduced the stock rapidly, until the short interest here for foreign account has become uneasy and in many instances transferred its sales to the summer deliveries. So far there are no indications of any movement of cotton towards this market, nor is it possible when the cotton in the South is held and sold above a parity with every other market. Regarding the crop, exporters believe it has been underestimated, and that the weather for the past sixty days has added materially to the yield, but the merchants and planters in the South maintain there can be no further increase in the production. The South is showing that it believes in its position by holding its cotton with more tenacity than ever before, and those who have contracts for immediate delivery have found it difficult to secure the necessary cotton upon the basis of even a small loss. It is true that the Southern markets are relatively easier than they were during September, but nowhere near such a parity as will admit of free shipments abroad. In fact if exporters could buy it would be most difficult for them to do business, as the present premiums on near-by deliveries make it almost impossible for them to secure sale for their shipments in any market."

Gold fever is likely to break out in Montgomeryshire. Quite a sensation has been caused at Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, during the past week by the reported discovery of gold in the neighbourhood. It seems that Mr. W. Roberts commenced to sink for water at the Verniew Farm, situated at the top of the Belan Hill, on Lord Powis's estate. The sinking operations were started directly at the head of a waterworn gully, once a tributary of the Severn, and declared by geologists to be slightly auriferous. At a depth of 100 ft. the workmen struck a peculiar kind of alluvial, and, mingled with the dirt, were shining pieces of metal. Two yards lower down, at the bedrock, they found a vein of mineral quartz several inches thick. Specimens of quartz and dust were submitted to an eminent assayer, who reported that the mineral was a combination of gold tellurium, and lead yielding about 12 grains of gold to the ton.

Dr. Morris, the expert sent out to the West Indies by the British Government, is reported to have said that he feels perfectly certain that in a short time he will be able to rear in the West Indies canes that will produce 50 per cent. more sugar than is now obtained. This is most satisfactory, if true, and we wish Dr. Morris every success in his endeavours. It has been very wisely said that the greatest benefactor of the human race is he who makes two blades grow where but one grew before, and certainly since it seems that improvements in producing beet sugar have reached a limit, any advance in the cultivation or extraction of sugar from canes must lessen the difference in cost between the two products to the benefit of the cane planters. If Dr. Morris can help us out of our difficulty in this sugar matter by improving the type of cane and the methods of extraction, he will have rendered his country signal service in more ways than one.

THE SUNDAY CONCERT QUESTION.

The Lord's Day Observance Society is making another appeal to the London County Council on the Sunday concert question. In a memorial just sent to that body it is pointed out that the concerts of the National Sunday League still "profess blasphemously to be the meetings for worship of a body of anonymous Dissenters, and are registered as such at Somerset House." A list of these entertainments is given, and it is said that they merely "supply the ordinary gain or profit to music-hall and theatre proprietors, and to performers and attendants at such places, and further place in the hands of the Sunday League profits over whose application the County Council exercises no supervision or control."

The concerts at the Crystal Palace come in perhaps for the severest denunciation. They are characterised as "merely a trade speculation," admission to them being "publicly advertised as by tickets sold for money, in flagrant contravention" of several Acts, and of the Company's Charter:—"Great prominence is given in these advertisements to the arrangements for railway excursions, and to the facilities for supplying refreshments, which last include over fifty "bars" in the building and its grounds. Sunday labour, Sunday trading, and Sunday drinking figure largely in the new scheme for working the Crystal Palace as a huge restaurant, in which bands in her Majesty's service are engaged to act as "orchestra," and to assist in supplying three concerts every Sunday." The County Council are accordingly asked to withhold the licence from places of amusement "whose managers and occupiers use them to promote Sunday labour, Sunday trading, and Sunday amusement."

There are some curious Sunday laws still unrepealed. One old Act states that "no one shall use, employ, or travel upon the Lord's Day, in any boat, barge, or lighter unless it be an extraordinary occasion under a penalty of five shillings fine or two hours in the stocks." According to the law made in 1603 a fine of one shilling was inflicted on all persons over nine years of age who were not present at their parish church on Sundays, and the Act further goes on to say that all churchwardens were compelled, under a penalty of £20, to enforce this law. Several instances are on record of people being fined for absence from church. One of the latest occurred in 1817, when Sir Montague Burgoyne was prosecuted at Bedford for having been absent from the parish church for several months. He was, however, let off on the evidence of his doctor. But in 1804, Isaac Walton, 'a man-servant, was fined nine shillings and sixpence for refusing to go to church on Sunday when asked to do so by his mistress.

THE ERECTION OF OUT-HOUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think you will agree that the action of the Municipality, which the enclosed copies of correspondence set forth, is very hard on people like myself who have only followed the precedent of former years.

The difficulty Europeans in Bombay have in finding a place to live in, without paying an extravagant rental, is already so marked that it is hard to understand why the Municipal Commissioner should make fresh difficulties for the unfortunate dwellers in tents. Many of us in Marine Lines have been put to no little expense in erecting necessary quarters for ourselves and our servants, quarters which, I maintain, are much cleanlier if made of matting than if made of canvas, and are certainly no more liable to catch fire. We shall now have to incur further expense and trouble in endeavouring to provide tents—for purposes for which they are most unsuitable—in lieu of the satisfactory sheds already erected, to which, for some reason still unexplained, the Municipal Commissioner has objection.

I may add that if these orders against matting huts are not to be applied to Europeans only, there will be great difficulty in housing the native population who on account of the plague, are already wanting to leave their houses in the infected parts of the City.—Yours, &c.,

W. P. PECHEY.

SIR,—It has been reported to me that you have erected a temporary cookroom, a bathroom and an outhouse in the Marine Lines in connection with the tent you have pitched there. These sheds contravene the provisions of Sections 347 and 349 of the Municipal Act, in as much as they have been erected without Municipal permission, and as they consist of inflammable materials.

I have therefore to request that you will be so good as to have these objectionable structures removed without delay.—I have, etc.,

M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality of Bombay

M. C. Murzban, Esq., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

SIR,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 12125 of 13th instant, I beg to express my regret that I should have unwittingly contravened the provisions of Sections 347 and 349 of the Municipal Act by erecting inflammable structures in Marine Lines without Municipal consent.

2. I only inform you that the conditions under which I received permission from the Bombay Improvement Trust, to pitch tents in Marine Lines stipulated that no tents which were ragged or dirty or had an unsightly appearance would be allowed. I submit that if a tent is to be used for a cook-room bath-room, or servants out-house—and all such place are unfortunately necessary for the purpose of cleanly living—it cannot but soon present an appearance which is unsightly, if not ragged.

3. I therefore beg to request that these structures may be allowed to remain and at the same time to request sanction to the erection of the tents I am leaving in, which are also of inflammable material, and which I regret to say, I did not apply for Municipal sanction to erect.—Yours, &c.

W. P. PECHEY.

Bombay, November 14, 1899.

Sir,—With reference to your letter, dated 14th inst., I have the honour to state that the Municipal Commissioner has, after mature consideration, decided that the sheds which you have erected in the Marine Lines cannot be allowed to stand. I have, therefore, to request that you will be so good as to have them removed within a week from the date of this letter.

2. Canvas sheds or tents will be allowed to be put up in lieu of the sheds.—I have, &c.,

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

ON THE ORANGE RIVER.

THE Reuter telegram from Burghersdorp, reporting 4,000 Boers with field guns at Bethulie, has—says the Military Critic of the *Daily Graphic*, writing on Nov. 4—a degree of likelihood which it is impossible to ignore, and draws close attention to the neighbourhood of the Orange River between the southern corner of Basutoland and the point where the great river is crossed by the Cape trunk railway at Orange River Bridge. The important strategic points in this district are Aliwal North on the east, standing on the river; and De Aar Junction Station on the west, roughly speaking 200 miles from Aliwal and nearly 100 from the river. Between these extremes, both points of immense importance lie the towns of Burghersdorp and Colesberg in Cape Colony, each a few miles from the Orange River; and Philippolis and Bethulie, each a short distance north of the river in the Orange Free State.

The Orange River is now in flood—a mighty torrent carrying all before it, and as one telegram has put it, "impossible to cross." The Cape railways from the three ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London respectively, cross it at Orange River (by a bridge 1,230ft. in length,) Norval's Pont (by a bridge 1,090ft.) and Bethulie Bridge(by a bridge 1,483ft.) The bridge at Aliwal North, which is of course, higher up the river, is 860ft. in length, and is known as the Frere Bridge; it does not carry a railway, Aliwal being the present terminus of a branch which leaves the main East London Bloemfontein line at Albert Junction, three miles from Burghersdorp. If General Buller's force invades the Free State by way of the Cape, the importance of these points and the bridges and railways connecting them, will at once appear. There are branch lines connecting all three of the trunk lines—namely, the Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London routes from the sea to the north. De Aar is the junction for Cape Town, Kimberly, Bloemfontein, and Port Elizabeth—a geographical position which no doubt accounts for the reported massing of our troops, stores and mules there. The country around is mainly open prairie over which the Boer ponies can gallop at will, but there are kopjes, or flat-topped hills, about which might hide an enemy's approach. If the report that the Boers had entered Colesberg were well-founded, the position would be somewhat serious, that town being between Bethulie Bridge and De Aar. President Kruger was born at Colesberg, and there are many Boer aiders and abettors in that neighborhood, who would be pleased enough to assist in the capture, which would be such a gain for the Boers and such a loss for us, of the De Aar mules, stores and provisions.

Burghersdorp and Aliwal North, of which we give views, are respectively 243 and 232 miles from the port of East London by the railway. These two towns and Bethulie, where the Boers are in force, are in the angles of a triangle, of which the sides are formed by the main line, the branch line, and the course of the Orange River. Both are healthy little towns, Aliwal lying 4,350ft. and Burghersdorp 4,554ft. above sea-level, although the latter, being in a sheltered valley under the Stormberg Mountains (a continuation of the Drakensberg chain which runs along Natal,) is much more relaxing in summer, while Aliwal North is considered one of the most valuable health resorts for phthisical patients. The population of Burghersdorp is about 1,500, that of Aliwal North about 2,300. Burghersdorp has Dutch, English, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Churches, a small library, and some public gardens, in which is a marble female figure commemorating the fact that the "taal," or Cape Dutch patois, is now heard in Parliament, shop and school. Aliwal North has Dutch, English, Wesleyan and Roman Catholic Churches, a good library, new Government buildings, erected partly of stone from the municipal quarries, and some sulphur baths of high repute. The streets, which are well laid out, are lined with trees, well watered by paved furrows, adown which flows the surplus water from the town springs. Aliwal, it may be added, boasts golf links, a recreation ground with pavilion, and large pleasure grounds and one of its distinctions is to be represented in the Cape Parliament by Mr. Sauer, who holds office in the Schreiner Ministry, and is one of the most vexatious of the Afrikander professional politicians.

THE Catholic Committee for the Defence of Right has published a formal protest against the project imputed to the Government of legislating against the Catholic schools. "By competition, not by oppression," says this declaration, "the citizens of a free country combat their adversaries." This committee, which so courageously distinguished itself from other Catholics during the Dreyfus agitation in the cause of justice, explains the violent language of certain Catholics largely by the exasperation caused by anti-religious legislation, repudiating, however, all connection with "such religious or so-called Catholic sheets as are contributing to the obliteration in the soul of the veritable Christian spirit." This rebuff for the *Croix* from such men as the Abbe Pichot, M. Herve de Kerohant, and M. Paul Viollet of the Institute, is an example which is worth the attention of Cardinal Vaughan.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FEEDING AN ARMY CORPS.

WHAT THE 3,000 MULES HAVE GOT TO DO?

As the time is happily drawing near when the troops of the Army Corps now on the sea will begin to arrive at their different ports of disembarkation, the public may be interested in some details concerning the duties of the officers and men of the Army Service Corps who have preceded their comrades to the theatre of war, and the method of providing for the various material wants of such a large body of men and horses. The companies of this Corps selected for service, twenty-one in all landed at Capetown from the "Braemar Castle" on October 20, and should by this time have all the necessary arrangements in a forward state. All the important executive duties connected with the supply and transport of the troops are entrusted to the Army Service Corps, from which also is selected the "personnel" required for the staffs of the Army Corps, the bearer companies, and the field hospitals—that is to say, the horses and drivers required for these services are drawn from the Corps.

The Corps is organised in thirty-eight supply and transport companies, each of which consists of two officers, one warrant officer, and fifty-two non-commissioned officers and men. As a number of these companies are quartered in Egypt, Ceylon, Capetown, Natal, Mauritius, Straits Settlements, and other colonies, it is clear that the sending of no less than twenty-one companies from home must have almost exhausted the number of officers and men available for service.

It may be as well to state here that though every endeavour will be made, when opportunity arises, to supply the troops with fresh beef and mutton, yet such opportunities will in the campaign we are now considering but rarely occur, and in the various references we shall make in the course of this article to "field rations," &c., we must always be taken as referring solely to the rations of preserved meat and vegetables prepared by various patent processes for emergencies of this nature.

The route by which stores and supplies destined for an Army in the field reach it is termed in military parlance the Line of Communications, and in the case of the Army Corps about to operate in South Africa this line of communications divides itself into three portions, *i. e.*, first, the line over-sea between our home port and the port or ports of its embarkation; secondly, that section of the line over which all stores will be conveyed by rail; and, thirdly that portion between the railway and the Army, over which portion all stores must be conveyed either by wheel or pack transport. In this article it is only necessary to consider the two latter portions of the line of communications, the first, or over-sea portion, being entirely in the hands of the naval authorities.

The first duties of the Army Service Crops on landing will be to prepare at the Base, as the port of disembarkation is termed, and at the Advanced Depot, where railway transport is to be abandoned for wheeled or pack transport, the stores and warehouses required for a large accumulation of every kind of military necessary. As the troops arrived they will be sent forward by rail in the case of a single line at the rate of about twelve trains a day—not more, to the Advanced Depot; whence, when in sufficient strength, a forward movement will be commenced. As it will obviously be undesirable that the railway, fully occupied in conveying troops, should be required to interrupt this important operation in order to carry provisions to the troops first reaching the railhead, it is of great importance that at least sufficient stores should be accumulated at this advanced depot to feed all the troops pending their advance, and very careful organisation and great foresight is needed to ensure the convenient storing of all these stores and their rapid issue to troops requiring them. This duty falls on the Army Service Corps officers, but, important as it is, is child's play to what they have to look forward to.

At last the word is given and the advance is commenced. Every man will carry on his person an "Emergency Ration" sufficient to support him for one day, but he is not permitted to touch this except by order, trusting for his daily food to the field rations, of which one day's supply is always carried in the general service wagons of the regimental transport. In the cavalry a day's forage for each horse is carried in like manner. Every day these rations are issued to the troops, and every day the regimental transport replenishes its supplies from the Brigade Supply column, which in its turn fills up from the Divisional Supply column, the stores of which are replenished from the Supply Park, in which are carried three days' supplies for the whole Army Corps. For the service of these various columns a force of no less than seventy-four officers and 2,114 non-commissioned officers and men, with 340 vehicles and a minimum of 2,368 horses, will be required.

In this campaign the local Cape wagon and the vehicle known as the American "buck-board" will be generally substituted for the general service wagon, as better suited to local requirements and local roads, and mules with native drivers will be largely used instead of horses. Though this will necessitate a large addition to the above-menioned number of animals, yet it will probably be found advantageous, as the natives are used to handling mules, which are also handier than horses, less liable to the dreaded horse sickness of the Cape, which will begin to be felt in January, and are better able to supplement their rations by grazing round their halting-places or "outspans." So far however, we have only dealt with the mass of wagons and horses moving with the army and supplying its immediate wants. As the army daily advances into the enemy's country the hiatus between these supply columns and the advanced depot daily increases. Provision must be made, and made beforehand, for bridging over this gap. Now the amount of stores daily required for the support of an Army Corps may be taken to be roughly not less than 300 tons, an estimate which probably is rather too low than too high. No great difficulties should arise in carrying this quantity from the base on the sea-coast to the advanced depot or rail-head, as one train, even on a railway of 3ft. 6in. gauge, should be equal to this task, with two engines and running at a low speed; it is in moving this bulk from the rail-head to the troops that difficulties begin to arise

Allowing for breakdowns, 165 wagons should be equal to conveying 300 tons (allowing 2 tons to each wagon and a margin for contingencies), and so long as the army is within a day's march, say ten miles, of its advanced depot, double this number would be sufficient, one lot to be always on its way to the troops, and one lot returning empty for its next day's load. In South Africa at least eight mules are usually inspanned in each wagon, so that it may be roughly calculated that about 2,650 mules will be required for transport purposes alone, quite independently of those employed with the army [illegible] mentioned above, for each day's march which separates the army from rail-head. Now the enormous advantages of a railway in military operations will begin to dawn on the civilian reader, who will understand how questions of supply and transport affect all military operations, and what long and careful preparations are necessary before an army can be finally committed to advance into a country not well served by railways.

To minimise, as far as possible, risks of breakdown, the distance between the moving army and the advanced depot is usually divided into stages each stage representing a day's journey; at the end of each stage the tired mules will be outspanned to return next morning with empty wagons; fresh mules, which have just brought the empty wagons from the next stage, will be inspanned into the vehicles carrying the supplies, and the slow journey to the front will be recommenced. Thus it will be seen that at least 165 wagons and 1,320 mules will be required for each stage into which the officer in charge of the supply arrangements decides to divide the distance between the army and rail-head!

It will now be clear that the supply question is no simple one, and that an army will be extremely sensitive to any interruption in the proper circulation of the supply system organised by the experts of the Army Service Corps. But if the line of communication lies wholly or partly through an enemy's country, it is plain that such interruption must be guarded against; hence troops are detailed for service on the lines of communication, and these troops, again, have to be fed and subsisted.

As the army advances, more and more troops have to be left behind to protect this vulnerable artery; hence the further an invading force pushes into a hostile country the weaker it becomes to strike and the more vulnerable to the attacks of its enemy.

In the above no pretension is made to exhaustively treat of the complicated questions of supply and transport, it being only intended to awaken the public to some comprehension of the difficulties in the way of the rapid advance of the Army Corps into the country of our enemy.—*Wetsminster Gazette.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th November, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	28	1	38 p.m.	...	34
Suez	28	2	35 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 27th November, 1899

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	22	...	3
" Karachi	0	15	...	6
" Madras	0	39	...	1

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON AT JUBBULPORE.

THE speech which H. E. the Viceroy made at Jubbulpore the other day had in it, the *Rast Goftar* says, much not only to read, but also [illegible] contemporary adds:—That part is so digest. Our ally deserves a careful study of his speech specially referred to the splendid [illegible] in which his Excellency [illegible] the heroic, and the unobtrusive work which [illegible] the British Officials in India are doing, under the guidance and auspices of a benevolent Government, to mitigate the hardships of famine and save life, at each recurring visitation. It will be admitted that the Viceroy was perfectly justified in asking, whether there has ever been a period, in the history of India, when such philanthropic regard for the well-being of toiling and helpless masses has been shown by the rulers of the country? Did the Mahratha and the Mogul so exert themselves, or are the Russians or the French likely to? Lord Curzon, as an Englishman, could not help but take a legitimate pride in what his country has done for unfortunate India.

THE CORPORATION AND THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Referring to the Hon. Mr. Mehta's motion at the last meeting of the Corporation for a general survey of the city, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes:—Mr. Mehta in moving the resolution said that "he was obliged to give notice because of the experience they had acquired in sanctioning schemes under the Improvement Trust Act." Mr. Mehta evidently referred to the occasion when the Engineer of Trust refused to give direct answers or only gave evasive answers to the Committee of the Corporation appointed to enquire into certain definite schemes proposed by the City Improvement Trust. We quite disapprove of this practice of the Improvement Trust to keep the Corporation at arm's length. The matter at stake is nothing less than the sanitary salvation of one of the biggest, most thriving and most beautiful city in India; and in a matter of such grave importance it is but meet that the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust should work harmoniously and take the people into their confidence for whose good they are supposed to work.

BASHFUL COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Noticing Mrs. Macmillan's "At Home" at the Elphinstone College the other day, the *Rast Goftar* discourses:—We wish our college students were given more frequent opportunities of such social intercourse with cultured ladies and gentlemen. We have often noticed how tongue-tied and diffident most young students are in the presence of strangers and especially in the presence of ladies. This has been the case all along. When Miss Mary Carpenter visited Elphinstone College, at Tankerville, Govalia Tank Road, more than a quarter of a century ago, some of the most promising students were presented to her and she entered into conversation with them. Mr. Chatfield who introduced them, was surprised to find that most of them answered the visitor in monosyllables and that some of them so far got themselves in their nervousness as to say "Yes, Sir" in answer to her queries.

THE HON. MR. IBRAHIM RAHIMTULA.

The *Gujerati* writes of the new member of the Bombay Legislative Council:—Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula has, we are glad, been appointed an Additional member of the local Legislative Council. No one who has watched his civic career for some years past could have failed to notice that next to the much lamented Mr. Dharamsi he was the coming man in the Mahomedan community. For our own part we do not subscribe to the principle of pitchforking any man anywhere, simply because he belongs to a backward community. Nor do we approve of the doctrine that wealth alone is a qualification for any position, however high or responsible.

The *Indu Prakash* states:—We are glad to learn that Government have chosen Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla to succeed the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram in his seat in the local Legislative Council. Mr. Ibrahim is a young gentleman of great parts and more than makes up by an uncommon natural sagacity and shrewdness, whatever is wanting by way of high learning and proficiency in book-lore.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

The *Rast Goftar* writes in eulogistic terms of the Municipal Secretary in connection with the Standing Committee's review of the Commissioner's annual report:—We must defer notice of the Standing Committee's review of the last Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner, till the next week. In the meanwhile let us express our admiration of the very able manner in which Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary to the Committee, has reviewed the work done by the several departments of our Municipality in the course of the last twelve months. Mr. Wadia's talents and assiduous labours have won for him the good will and respect of all parties connected with our civic administration. It is not too much to say that he has most amply justified the expectations formed of him, when he was appointed to his present post.

THE PORT TRUST RAILWAY PROJECT.

The *Indu Prakash* is glad that the consensus of opinion, as expressed before the Railway Commission, has been in favour of the Port Trust project of connecting the docks with the two railways, and thereby concentrating the grain and cotton trade north up in the island. Our contemporary proceeds:—Thus will insanitary Mandvi be relieved. Prejudice and fixed interests will no doubt war for long against the inevitable change, but that it must be fully accomplished in time, cannot be doubted, considering the fact that the cotton trade at Mazagon will be nearer to the mills, and that the grain godowns at Wari Bunder will cheapen and facilitate transport by sea. A collateral effect will be to open up communication with the northern parts of the island and promote the Improvement Trust's project of shifting the labouring population to those districts. The improvement of Mandvi and the increase of building sites in Colaba will also be material gains, not to be underestimated.

MR. SANTO CRIMP IN BOMBAY.

The *Rast Goftar* speaks of Mr. Santo Crimp's report on the drainage of Bombay as an "excellent and very useful report" and proceeds to observe: The Corporation have at last come to the time when they could deal with the question which has perplexed them so much in a practical manner. The report, which the expert has presented, comprises a series of thoroughly workable suggestions, and looking at this, even those people, who were inclined to oppose the spending of seven hundred and fifty guineas, the other day, would not hesitate to congratulate the Corporation and the city on the return they have got from Mr. Crimp. Mr. Mehta was perfectly justified both in congratulating the Corporation on, and in thanking Mr. Santo Crimp for the able report which he has thus presented.

ADDITIONAL POLICE AT YEOLA.

Commenting on the burden of the additional police imposed on the town of Yeola, the *Native Opinion* writes:—The object of all additional police can be no other than the security of a people's good conduct and the last five years' experience was enough for those responsible to abolish the additional police, with a warning to the people at the same time, that the said abolition was only experimental, and that if they at all reverted to their past boisterousness, they would be rigorously punished. Such a course would have been more preferable and statesmanlike than the mere continuance of an order which in the end only deepens the feeling of dissatisfaction. Here was a fare opportunity for those in power to regain the confidence of the Yeola people, but somehow a good opportunity has been lost. That, after so many years' sway, the authorities should, willingly or unwillingly, be unable to enter into popular feelings and fully sympathise with them is a fact to be bitterly regretted. Those who inflamed the Yeola riot must be in imprisonment, at any rate some of them, and the elimination of the inflammatory element was an additional reason why a more judicious and lenient view should have been taken of the situation.

THE INDIAN RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

The *Rast Goftar* calls upon Indian princes and chiefs to come forward and assist Mr. J. N. Tata's scheme for an Indian Research Institute. Our contemporary remarks: So after all India is but at a measurable distance from the day when she will have for herself a University established for carrying on the useful and hitherto much neglected work of research. Now that the Indian Government have accepted Mr. Tata's offer and promised to give their moral support asked for, in several directions, by that gentleman, let us hope our Indian princes and chiefs will not lag behind, but come forward to assist our munificent citizen in his noble and patriotic endeavours. There are hundreds of other private citizens as well, both in the Bombay Presidency and in other parts of the country, who can be looked upon to give a practical encouragement to the new University.

PRESIDENCY FAMINE RELIEF.

The *Indu Prakash* holds that there was a peculiar appropriatness in calling upon H. E. Lord Sandhurst to preside at the Town Hall meeting the other day. Our contemporary adds:—Whether we look to the number or the representative character of the gentlemen attending, and whether we judge it by the speeches made, or the subscriptions announced to have been already promised, the meeting held in the Town Hall, on Thursday last, under the presidency of His Excellency, the Governor, for organizing private famine relief, was as great a success as could have been desired. There was peculiar propriety in Lord Sandhurst's being called upon to take the chair on the occasion. The credit is due to him, this time, that his government was from the first wide-awake to the threatening peril, and lost not a day in coming to relief, the moment actual distress began to prevail.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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By the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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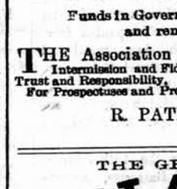

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Vichkore, widow of Sobhagchund Meghraj, and Nemchund Sobhagchund, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Baboorao Ramchandra and Rameshandra Baboorao, the mortgagors, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indentures of mortgage, and further charge dated respectively the 17th day of December, 1894, and the 9th day of July, 1895, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, part of Pension and Tax tenure and part of quit and ground rent tenure, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Lohar Chawl Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 296 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 132, 134, new Nos. 1696, 7106, old Survey Nos. 9-1190, 1136, new Survey Nos. 2-1203, 1-1203, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 1082-183, Street Nos. 244-246, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gunpatrao Shricrishna, on or towards the west by the property of Gunpatrao Moroba Pisale, on or towards the north by the Public Road Lohar Chawl, and on or towards the south by the property of Keshow Koshaba Acharya, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF 2680 BAGS MILL CLEANED RANGOON HULWA RICE.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, and, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Action, in Shed No. 3, Victoria Docks, and in F Shed, Princes Docks, by order of Messrs Mahomedbhoy Hassanbhoy & Co. and on account and at the risk of Shá Jaith Gunsey.

Ex s. s. Palitana.

2680 Bags Mill cleaned Rangoon Hulwa Rice.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY TABLE ORNAMENTS, &c. SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following, consisting of binoculars set with mother-o-pearl, porcelain and glass engraved table ornaments, plated ware, Alabaster and Majolica ware terracotta figures and busts, leather and plush goods, transparent China cups and and saucers, flower-pots, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, above the Seamen's Rest, near the Victoria Docks, the valuable and neat substantial teak and blackwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, chromized grand cottage piano by Rose and Co., Welsh noiseless piano, fine gent's Eclipse bicycle, iron safe, musical box, rowtee, table ornaments, lamps, carpets, etc. the property of T. CONRY, Esq.

The property is on view.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THE decision in the Courts removes the embargo upon the book of Lord Rosebery's speeches, and accordingly it will be reissued at once. It has been suggested to Mr. Lane that he might give the full text of the judgment as a preface to the new edition. Should he do so, he will no doubt first satisfy himself that no question of copyright can arise!

It will be surprising if the last word has been said on the circumstance that Robert Louis Stevenson's grave in Samoa is about to become German territory. The news can hardly be other than painful to those who were his friends, and to his countless admirers. Talking on the matter yesterday, Mark Twain said, "Well, Stevenson belonged to mankind, and in that sense a man may lie anywhere. But should you wish it otherwise, why, you must just send a man-of-war to Samoa and bring his remains home."

Mark Twain recalled that America did this in the case of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home." He died in Tunis while serving there as American Consul, and years afterwards was re-buried in his own country. The feeling is that it would have mattered little had Stevenson's grave been under the American flag in Samoa. The American people are of ourselves, and by marriage and sympathies he was almost one of them. It is curious to note that the international announcement which so keenly interests Stevenson's friends come out just as his letters are appearing.

As to the literary activities of Mark Twain, it may be said that he is toiling regularly at a new book. It is fiction—no doubt humorous fiction—but for the present there is nothing more to be said about it. The expectation is that the volume will be ready in spring, by which time the collected edition of Mark Twain's writings will have been months in the hands subscribers. Mark Twain is in capital health thanks in part to the very enjoyable trip which he recently had to Scandinavia. He fancies he will be in England for the next six months, going afterwards to America.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, who generally winters in Washington, has now left England for that city. Throughout the summer she was engaged upon a new novel, and she finished it before sailing. The book is to have the title "In Connection with the De Willoughby Claim," and will be published very shortly by Messrs. Warne. The "claim" is for material damage inflicted during the progress of the American Civil War. Though it has suggested the title, it is a secondary matter in the interest of the story. That lies with the heroine, girl named Sheba, and with her hero, a big tender-hearted fellow, Tom de Willoughby.

The posthumous Russell Lowell book, giving his impressions of Spain, will contain rather a piquant incident. Lowell went to Spain as American Minister in August 1877, and a few days after his arrival was to be received by the King. Somehow he was kept waiting, for twenty minutes, and the officials apologised to him. He replied that he was quite pleased; only it was not himself that was kept waiting, but the United States. Then it turned out that the King had all the time been waiting for the American Minister, so the latter apologised in turn. Messrs. Putnam publish the book shortly.

Sir Frank Swettenham, who practically rules the Malay Protected States, has a book coming out next week with Mr. Lane. It is called "The Real Malay," and like previous volumes from the same pen, gives intimate pictures of life in Malay Peninsula. Sir Frank Swettenham tells a grimly humorous story of a cholera stricken community which he visited. A quack medicine-man had been there earlier and got many of the natives to buy a "sure specific" against the cholera. Sir Frank asked what it was, and they showed him bits of string tied round their wrists. When he doubted the virtue of the cure they answered, "Oh, but the doctor promises to return our money to us if we don't survive."

Mr. Horton Ryley's book on Ralph Fitch England's pioneer to India and Burma, will be published by Mr. Fisher Unwin on Monday. Fitch had adventures which might have satisfied a Marco Polo, and it is strange that his record of them should have lain almost neglected for 300 years. He was sent forth to "discover the trade of India" by two London citizens, as may fitly be noted after Lord Mayor's Day. These were Sir Edward Osborne, sometime Lord Mayor of London, and the real founder of the ducal house of Leeds, and Mr. Alderman Staper. Fitch went right to the foot of the Himalayas, was absent eight years, and on returning handed his journal to Hakluyt. The book is very well illustrated.

Mr. G. A. Henty is publishing with Mr. James Bowden a novel of adventure, entitled "The Lost Heir." Mr. Bowden also announces a story of "An Up-to-Date Parson," by Mr. Harry Lindsay, whose last book, "Methodist Idylls," attracted some attention. In accepting the dedication of Mr. Fred T. Jane's newly-published romance, "The Port Guardship," Prince Louis of Battenberg wished it to be understood that he did so in his capacity of naval officer. Mr. Fergus Hume will shortly publish with Messrs. Chatto a novel entitled "The Lady From Nowhere." Messrs. Chatto have taken over the publication here of Mr. Archibald Clavering Gunter's story, "A Florida Enchantment." Miss F. M. Peard's new story, "Donna Teresa," which has been appearing in "Temple Bar," will shortly be published in volume form by Messrs. Macmillan.

Mrs. Bishop's book, "The Yangtse Valley and Beyond," will be published by Mr. Murray on an early date. It is dedicated to Lord Salisbury. Next week Messrs. Chapman will have ready "Pictorial Pickwickians," a work on Charles Dickens and his illustrators, edited by Mr. J. Grego. It is in two volumes. Messrs. Putnams are just bringing out a book by Mr. F. M. Holland, entitled "Liberty in the Nineteenth Century." The author is an American. The book by Mr. Arthur Lawrence, in which Sir Arthur Sullivan gives his reminiscences, will, Mr. Bowden hopes, be ready within a very little time now. It contains an appreciation of Sir Arthur Sullivan as a composer, by Mr. F. W. Findon, and a complete bibliography by Mr. Wilfred Bendall. A volume on the subject of "Greek Terra-Cotta Statuettes" has been written by Mr. Marcus B. Huish for publication by Mr. Murray. It will have many illustrations.

Mr. J. E. Muddock recalls a fact, as between the Mother Country and the Colonies, which some people think may be repeated in the Samoa "deal." He does this in a preface to a story, "The Golden Idol," which Messrs. Chatto are just publishing for him. Part of the story is laid in New Guinea about the time that Germany asserted herself there. Nothing in the history of the Australasian colonies, say, Mr. Muddock, has been so near causing their estrangement as the sanctioning of the German claims by the Home Government. The Colonies were very sensitive about the establishment of another foreign Power within their sphere of influence.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.
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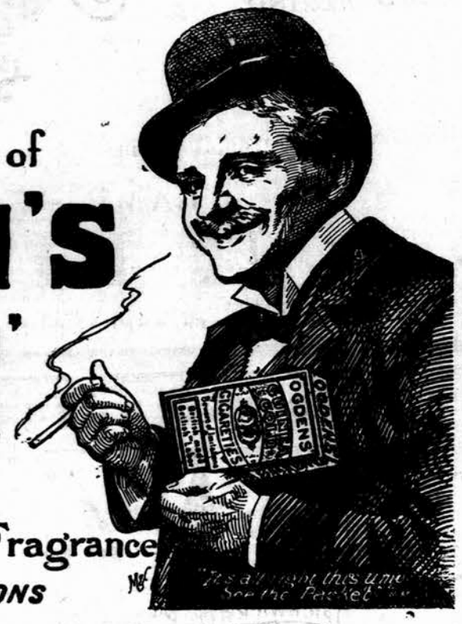

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DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, *Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.*
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DR. WHITMORE, *Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.*
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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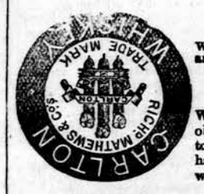

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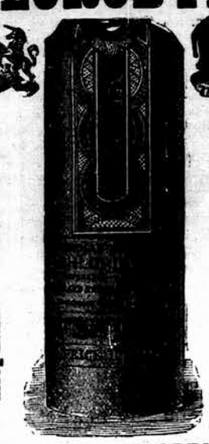

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BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL.....,, 12,000,000
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Reserve Fund.....$ 110,00,000
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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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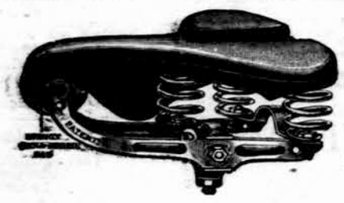

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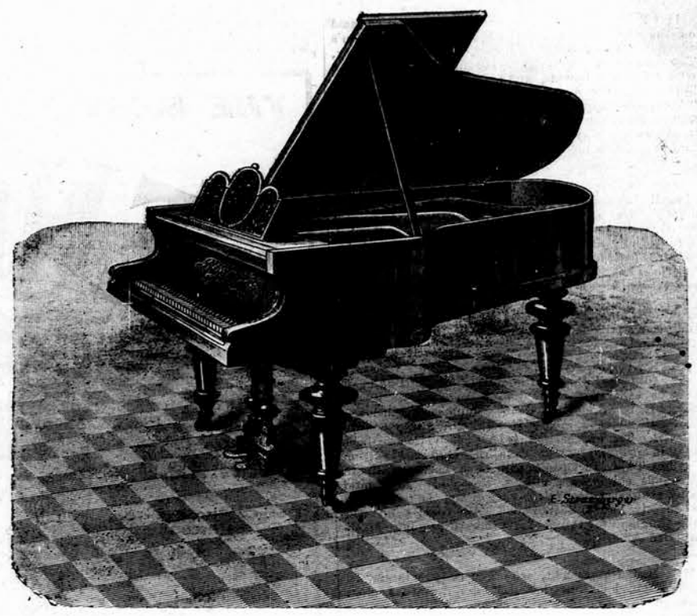

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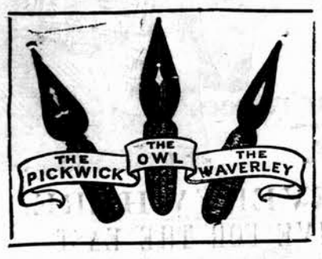

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